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ABSTRACT

In August, 1969, university librarians from the commonwealth nations of Africa met to discuss their common problems. Topics of discussion presented in this proceedings volume are: Report of progress on resolutions of the International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, December 1967; Report on the Inaugural Conference of Eastern African Universities, Addis Ababa, December 1968; Cooperation in recruitment and training; Future of SCAUL (Standing Committee of African University Librarians) and regionalism; Acquisition and exchange of government documents; Cooperative acquisition of African materials; Classification and cataloging; and estimates and minimum standards for library budgets. (SJ)

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THE COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION

OCCASIONAL PAPER
NUMBER VIII

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS FROM COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES IN AFRICA

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LI 003 485

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS - LUSAKA, AUGUST, 1969

Explanatory Note

THIS is the eighth in a series of "Occasional Papers" published under the imprint of the Commonwealth Foundation. The aim is to ensure that the experience gained by citizens of the Commonwealth, to whom the Trustees of the Foundation make grants, becomes freely and widely available to professional colleagues working in relevant fields throughout the Commonwealth.

The views expressed in this Paper do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Trustees, whether individually or collectively.

Further copies of this Report may be obtained on application to the Administration Officer, Commonwealth Foundation, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, England.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

September, 1970.

Introductory Note

In June, 1968, the Trustees of the Commonwealth Foundation offered a grant of approximately £3,000 to enable head librarians or their alternates from the universities of Commonwealth African countries to meet at a place of their choice within Africa for a discussion of their common problems.

The site eventually selected was Lusaka. In August, 1969, university librarians from Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and Lesotho met there, together with invited participants from Britain, the United States, Senegal and Ethiopia.

It is felt that the report of their proceedings, which follows, will be of interest to a wider audience.

ERIC User Note:

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LIST OF DELEGATES

Mrs. Rita Pankhurst (SCAUL Observer)	Haile Sellassie I University, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA.
Mr. G. M. Pitcher	University of Science & Technology, Kumasi, GHANA.
Mr. E. Y. Amedekey ..	University of Ghana, Balme Library, P.O. Box 24, Legion, Accra, GHANA.
Mr. J. Ndegwa	University College Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, KENYA.
Mr. J. Hutton	University of Lesotho, Botswana & Swaziland, P.O. Roma, Maseru, LESOTHO, South Africa.
Mr. W. J. Plumbe	University of Malawi, Chancellor College, P.O. Box 200, Limbe, MALAWI.
Mrs. R. D. E. Young ..	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, NIGERIA.
Mrs. T. O. Odeinde ..	University of Ibadan, Ibadan, NIGERIA.
Mr. E. B. Bankole, *Chairman*	University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, NIGERIA.
Mr. J. O. Dipeolu	University of Ile-Ife, Ile-Ife, NIGERIA.
Mr. J. Rousset de Pina (SCAUL Observer) ..	University of Dakar, Dakar, SENEGAL.
Mr. M. Mvaa	University College Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 35092, Dar-es-Salaam, TANZANIA.
Mr. T. K. Lwanga	Makerere University College, P.O. Box 16002, Kampala, UGANDA.
Mr. J. Pearson (Observer) ..	Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, UNITED KINGDOM.

Continued overleaf.

Mr. L. Frewer (Observer) . .	Rhodes House Library, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM.
Mr. H. Panofsky (Observer)	Northwestern University, UNITED STATES.
Mr. A. J. Loveday, *Convenor*	University of Zambia, P.O. Box 2379, Lusaka, ZAMBIA.

N.B.—No replies were received from University of Nigeria (Nsukka) or Njala University College. Fourah Bay College expressed regret at inability to attend. The delegate from Ahmadu Bello University (Zaria) was unable to attend.

AGENDA

Monday, August 25th, 1969

Morning Session

Inaugural address of welcome by Professor Lameck Goma, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zambia.

TOPIC I

Report on resolutions of International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi (1967), presented by Mr. J. Ndegwa.

Afternoon Session

TOPIC II

Report on the Inaugural Regional Conference of Eastern African Universities, Addis Ababa (1968), presented by Mrs. Rita Pankhurst.

TOPIC III

Co-operation in recruitment and training, with special reference to the Inaugural Regional Conference of Eastern African Universities, Addis Ababa (1968), and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, presented by Mr. A. J. Loveday.

Tuesday, August 26th, 1969

TOPIC III—*continued.*

TOPIC IV

The future of SCAUL and regionalisation—a discussion led by Mrs. Rita Pankhurst.

Wednesday, August 27th, 1969

Morning Session

TOPIC V

Acquisition and exchange of government documents—a discussion led by Mr. J. O. Dipeolu.

TOPIC VI

Co-operative acquisition of African materials presented by Mr. T. K. Lwanga.

Afternoon Session

Opening of the University of Zambia Library. (For texts of official speeches by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. K. D. Kaunda, and the Vice-Chancellor—*see* Appendices.)

Thursday, August 28th, 1969

Morning Session

TOPIC VII

Classification and cataloguing, presented by Mr. W. J. Plumbe.
Formulation of resolutions.

TOPIC VIII

Estimates and minimum standards—a discussion led by Mr. W. J. Plumbe.

INAUGURATION

THE conference opened with an address of welcome from the Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. K. G. Goma :

"Distinguished delegates and observers :

It is my pleasant duty to extend, on behalf of the University of Zambia, a very warm welcome to you all. I cannot help being conscious of the great honour which you have bestowed on us by agreeing that this Conference of University Librarians in Commonwealth Africa should be held at this University. I am particularly pleased that the timing of the Conference coincides with the official opening of our University Library Building here. Your presence in Lusaka at such a time is a source of strength to us.

The last general meeting of African University Librarians was held in Salisbury, Rhodesia, in 1964. This was the inaugural meeting of SCAUL (Standing Conference of African University Librarians) which was representative of both francophone and anglophone Africa. I mention these facts to underline the significance of the present Conference, which is a follow-up of the previous one. Although it is limited to delegates from Commonwealth Africa, the invitation to SCAUL Committee members from anglophone and francophone non-Commonwealth Africa would make possible the holding of a SCAUL Committee meeting here.

You have come from many different countries ; with understandably different backgrounds against which you must work ; but the range of problems facing university libraries and university librarians everywhere, and particularly in Africa and other developing areas of the world, must be similar in kind. For some of these problems the solution may well lie in co-operation between and among libraries. For example, it is impossible for any library to be absolutely comprehensive in all fields and co-operative activities are therefore essential for the particular library. In this connection, I am very pleased to note (by looking at the Programme and Agenda) that the Conference will devote a very considerable amount of time discussing aspects of co-operation between and among our various universities. It is appropriate that this should be so. However, in order to produce worthwhile and workable schemes of co-operation, it is essential that you should undertake a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the resources, services, facilities and practices of the various libraries and universities. I assume that this is what you intend doing during this Conference.

I trust that you will also give some serious thought to such practical

problems, often brought about by internal (university) politics :

(a) how the University Library can most effectively fulfil its fundamental role as a dynamic instrument of education and not a mere storehouse of books and periodicals ;

(b) centralised *versus* decentralised library facilities ;

(c) academic status for professional library staff.

There is also the problem of effective utilisation of the available scarce trained manpower, apart from augmenting such manpower.

It would be remiss of me if I did not refer to the fact that this Conference is being sponsored by the Commonwealth Foundation. We are most grateful to the Foundation for this. Sincere thanks should also go to the former Chairman of SCAUL, Mr. Harold Holdsworth, whose efforts to raise funds have resulted in the present sponsorship of this Conference.

Finally, I do very much hope that you will find the facilities and atmosphere that this Campus has to offer conducive to effective discussion. I wish the Conference every success.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Mr. E. D. Bankole accepted nomination as Conference Chairman and was approved unanimously by the Conference delegates. There was a suggestion that a Co-Chairman also be named and it was agreed that the Conference Convenor, Mr. A. J. Loveday, should serve as Co-Chairman. Mr. Bankole took the chair and called for discussion regarding the proposed agenda and procedure. The agenda was considered and approved after brief discussion which resulted in a change in the order of topics, to allow for discussion of SCAUL earlier in the week. It was suggested that the procedure be kept as informal as possible. As a matter of procedure, it was decided that resolutions would be written following the session in which they were proposed, to allow time for all of the resolutions to be prepared in typed form for the final session. It was agreed that both the resolutions and the proceedings should be published.

PROCEEDINGS

I.

Report of Progress on Resolutions of the International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, December 1967

Notes on the Conference, together with the resolutions (given at Appendix 1), were presented by *Mr. John Ndegwa*. He indicated that he had little evidence that the resolutions have been implemented. Two bodies had been elected at the Conference to work toward the organization of an African Bibliographic Centre, but there are no reports of their work.

Mr. J. Pearson agreed that the resolutions from conferences might not be carried out, but he suggested that such meetings provided opportunities for informal discussion which could sometimes be of more value than the formal aspects of the meetings themselves. He stated that there have, in fact, been some important developments since the Nairobi meeting which could be viewed as direct and indirect results of the Conference. He regretted that he had neglected to keep *Mr. Ndegwa* informed about these developments.

Mr. Pearson went on to report :

(1) He had a paper in progress entitled *African Bibliography since Nairobi.*

(2) Another paper, *Toward an International Automated Bibliographic System for Africana* has been read by Mr. Webster since the Conference.

(3) The proofs of the papers of the Nairobi conference have been sent to all the authors and will be published by Frank Cass by Spring, 1970.

(4) Mr. Bousso of Senegal has received a UNESCO grant to devise a scheme for a current national bibliography for French-speaking countries in West Africa with the participation of former Dakar librarianship students preparing national bibliographies of their own countries.

(5) The Library of Congress has established a regional centre in East Africa to purchase books, though books can only be bought for American libraries. Books and pamphlets in some African languages which cannot be catalogued by the Library of Congress in Nairobi will be sent to London to be catalogued by the School of Oriental and African Studies and will appear in regular lists published by the Acquisitions Offices.

(6) Since the Nairobi Conference, a branch of the International Council of Archives (ECARBICA) is being established in East Africa.

(7) Mr. Geoffrey Ede of the Public Records Office, London, and Mr. M. Reeder of National Archives, Washington, D.C., are presently in the process of making a survey of all African archives, and archive centres in Africa ; and this will bring up to date the survey of African archives compiled by Mr. T. W. Baxter.

(8) African manuscripts in Rhodes House Library, Oxford, are now catalogued.

Mr. Pearson then went on to discuss the two working groups which had been set up at Nairobi, and which had not been entirely dormant. One group was to deal with the technicalities of automated bibliographies and was to produce a list of subject headings called descriptors for distribution to all compilers of national bibliographies of African material for their use so that the entries could be put on magnetic tape and computerized at the various centres. The committee is composed of two Frenchmen and three Americans. They did correspond a great deal and are still corresponding, though they have now reached a deadlock. New developments have resulted in two lists of descriptors, an American list emanating from the Human Relations Area Files and a European list adopted by a number of international organisations. This latter is known as *Allied List of Descriptors* and has already been published in English, Russian, French and Spanish.

The second working party had to some extent been awaiting the outcome of the first working party. In addition there had been difficulty in finding the funds and also of bringing the members together. However a meeting was held in Paris in July, 1969 attended by Miss Ruth Jones, Mr. Meyriat and Mr. Cuyvers. The main object of this working party was to encourage every one to produce national bibliographies on Africa—both by people outside of Africa as well as those in Africa. He indicated that England, Germany, and the U.S. of America are already moving ahead on this and that England and America are going to combine their efforts. In addition, the French are also compiling a list of publications. *Mr. Pearson* remarked that it is hoped that these four national bibliographies would establish uniform headings and procedures, but final agreement has not yet been reached. He indicated that the Comite inter bibliothecaire de documentation africaine (CIDA), a federation of several bodies in Paris interested in Africa, was compiling a French national bibliography on Africa. He informed the delegates that he intends to write to many countries to urge them to compile a national bibliography on Africa. He felt that it is still uncertain whether there will be an automated bibliographic centre in Africa.

During the discussion which followed *Mr. Mvaa* said he felt that the Human Area Relations File should be credited for producing subject headings. He

suggested that, to insure the usefulness of these subject headings, there should be machinery to bring these organizations together with librarians and academics. He noted that African libraries are now using lists of subject headings over which they have no control.

Mr. Bankole pointed out that publication of various bibliographies raises problems because many are not based on Africa and African librarians are not consulted as these bibliographies are prepared. *Mr. Pearson* replied that he didn't know all of the organizations which are involved in preparing lists of descriptors, etc., but he was confident that these organizations are deeply interested in Africa. He agreed that these organizations should involve African librarians as they work. He suggested that an organization such as CODESRIA in the United States should be made aware of other efforts as they undertake a bibliography of research projects. *Mr. Pearson* felt that the Conference should issue a resolution concerning the need to involve African librarians when compiling bibliographies on Africa. *Mr. Ndegwa* suggested that the International African Institute (IAI) be requested to keep countries informed of projects to produce lists of subject headings and bibliographies on Africa and to involve African librarians in these projects.

Mr. Loveday pointed out that a list of descriptors is urgently needed and that the impasse over which of the two lists to use must be resolved if valuable manpower and duplication of effort was to be avoided, particularly at the national level. He suggested that the Conference consider passing a resolution to strengthen the groups working on this. He indicated that Zambia has not as yet made much headway on a national bibliography, but the University of Zambia Library publishes a Zambian section in the six-monthly University Library Gazette, and there was a report of social research in progress regularly in the Institute of Research's journal *African Social Research.*

Mr. Plumbe remarked that two issues of the Malawi National Bibliography have been published by the Malawi National Archives. *Mr. Ndegwa* reported that there will be an East Africa section in the University College Nairobi Library accessions list and an annual issue of this section may be produced. *Mr. Lwanga* indicated that Uganda has delayed work on a national bibliography, waiting for the Nairobi working groups to produce some results. He asked whether they should continue to wait for subject headings or move ahead by devising their own headings.

Mr. Pitcher urged the delegates not to wait to see if resolutions were to be implemented, but to begin to move ahead. He suggested that if librarians took responsibility for regularly submitting lists of publications pertaining to their country to other members of the Conference, this would ultimately result in a comprehensive bibliography. He particularly emphasized that unpublished

writings risk being lost and perhaps university librarians could take responsibility for making lists of these writings available to other interested universities. *Mrs. Odeinde* remarked that Nigeria has compiled about a dozen subject bibliographies, although they are not comprehensive and will be revised.

The Chairman said that they could co-operate on unpublished material as a first step. *Mr. Pearson* noted that he thought libraries are already producing lists of unpublished materials, such as theses, but he suggested that the Conference might wish to consider a resolution regarding this.

The Chairman outlined possible areas for resolutions. He noted that delegates had expressed deep concern over the lack of consultation with African librarians when bibliographies and descriptors were being produced. *Mr. Ndegwa* re-emphasized that African librarians should be kept more generally informed while projects which will affect librarianship in Africa are being planned. *Mr. Mvaa* felt that the matters of descriptors and bibliographies were really two questions. He suggested that a resolution should not sound disapproving, but it should stress the importance of consultation with African librarians on descriptors while they are still in draft form. *The Chairman* remarked that merely corresponding with African librarians is not enough. He felt that African librarians must be involved in the actual work. The delegates agreed that a resolution was needed. *Mr. Ndegwa*, *Mr. Mvaa*, and *Mr. Dipeolu* were named to draft the resolution.

The delegates agreed that a resolution should also be drafted regarding the co-ordination of information on developments in African bibliography, archival work, and similar topics. *Mr. Pearson* agreed to draw up the resolution.

Concerning the possible computerization of African bibliographies, *Mrs. Pankhurst* reported that she had visited the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). They have an IBM 360/20 and punched card facilities. Their expansion is uncertain due to the available money, but they did indicate an interest in forming an African bibliography. *Mrs. Pankhurst* suggested that it would be worth investigating the possibility of support from ECA, which would include free processing facilities. She reported that ECA had indicated that CODESRIA is compiling an African bibliography. Mr. John Stenlau is heading the project and ECA is involved in it. ECA had also reported that a data bank for the special sciences is being planned at Columbia University. Other ECA projects include working with the Hamburg African Studies Institute on unpublished African materials. These materials will be computerized in Hamburg. The ECA library is working on an annotated bibliography of ECA technical studies. ECA is also compiling a list of African government serials and is producing a directory of government printers in Africa and their agencies (bookshops).

Mr. Dipeolu raised the question of what could be done to implement Resolution Five of the Nairobi Conference, to ensure that the results of research are deposited in a library in the country where the research is done. He noted that foreigners often complete their research and return home, leaving no copy of the results in the country. *Mr. Lwanga* reported that the East Africa Academy is recording research and that Makerere University College is proposing that legislation be passed, requiring that all research projects be registered with a designated body before the research begins. *Mr. Dipeolu* remarked that it is asking very little to request a copy of the research done in the country.

Mr. Pearson agreed that it would be a good idea to request a researcher to register before commencing his research and to require that he deposit a copy of the results of his research with the country. He pointed out that these requirements could have some disadvantages, particularly if permission to conduct research is delayed so long that the researcher must abandon the idea. A number of delegates agreed that their universities have shown concern over great delays in granting permission for research. *The Chairman* suggested that if permission is to be required, it should be granted by the university rather than the government.

II.

REPORT ON THE INAUGURAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF EASTERN AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES, ADDIS ABABA, DECEMBER 1968

In presenting her Notes and the Report of the Conference (given at Appendix 2), *Mrs. Rita Pankhurst* pointed out that the Conference had been composed primarily of University Vice-Chancellors representing seven countries, and that they had made recommendations, not resolutions. She reported that Vice-Chancellors are very conscious of the central role libraries play in inter-university co-operation. It was agreed that each of the recommendations with special relevance to libraries, should be examined and discussed individually.

Research

Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that the Vice-Chancellors' discussion on research made it clear that their countries have similar problems regarding research. They discussed the need for the registration of research and for facilities to disseminate research information.

Mr. Loveday outlined the procedure used by the University of Zambia for university research. All university research goes before the Research and Higher Degrees Committee and is assigned a project number. Regular reports are made to the committee. Outside researchers' work is reported through the journal *African Social Research*. Zambia also has a National Council for

Scientific Research, which makes grants and is responsible for co-ordinating all scientific research. N.C.S.R. supported University research and approval of higher degree theses also go through the Research and Higher Degrees Committee of the University.

Mr. Mvaa reported that Tanzania has a committee similar to that at the University of Zambia and publishes a report on research projects, copies of which are sent to the library for exchange.

Mr. Pearson suggested librarians ensure that their universities publish a register of research. *Mrs. Pankhurst* agreed, adding that a register should include foreign research on the country also. She suggested that a resolution be drawn up on registers of research, adding that a master register of all registers of research should also be produced. *Mrs. Pankhurst* suggested that one problem, beyond seeing that records of research are produced, is to determine how information reaches counterparts in other universities. She felt that librarians must explore their responsibilities beyond merely acquiring and shelving reports from elsewhere. *Mr. Pearson* remarked that he receives annual reports but did not as yet send the information on to other parties. He reminded delegates of *Dr. Goma's* suggestion that libraries must be dynamic instruments of research, not mere storehouses.

Mr. Loveday pointed out that in Zambia, both the government and the university feel strongly that opportunities for fieldwork comprise one of the assets of the country and must be re-invested in the country. Research opportunities are as much a natural resource as copper. Other new universities have indicated similar feelings. *Mr. Loveday* suggested that, as far as possible, research should be associated with the university.

Mrs. Pankhurst reported that in Ethiopia a scholar must submit his research plan to a university committee and must register with the Institute of Ethiopian Studies. He must also pay a fee and sign an agreement to turn over all research materials. She noted that there is no absolute guarantee of getting the research materials and that this procedure did slow down the visa procedure. Ethiopia is now attempting to get a statement from Ethiopians going out of the country to conduct research, agreeing to deposit their research results in Ethiopia.

Mr. Ndegwa agreed that research material is a natural resource. In Kenya, researchers must register in the President's Office. A letter of permission goes to the university and to the Chief Archivist. It still remains uncertain that the country will receive a copy of the results of research.

Mr. Lwanga felt that there was a need to collect information on the methods used to control research in each African country and publish this information in the *Journal of African Studies* as a guide.

Mr. Loveday reported that some areas are beginning to produce records of research and emphasized that in Zambia this information is an essential support for vital national and economic projects, so the rapid exchange of such information is important. He noted that the East African Academy published a bulletin of area research and the University of Zambia published a note in *African Social Research*. *Mr. Loveday* added that research registers would serve to check whether a project for which approval is being sought is already being done elsewhere. *Mr. Pearson* noted that sometimes researchers resist announcing their project for fear someone will take their idea and publish a less rigorous study before their work is complete.

It was agreed that a resolution should be written concerning the production of a register of research and a register of registers. It was also agreed that a resolution was needed concerning the deposit of results of research and sharing information regarding methods used in each country to assure this deposit. *Mr. Lwanga* was named to draft this resolution.

Deposit and Exchange of Publications

Mrs. Pankhurst, referring again to the recommendations of the Addis Ababa Conference, pointed out that the Conference had suggested that university libraries be designated as official depositories, particularly for government publications. She further noted that Tanzania has been a pioneer in obtaining multiple copies of government publications specifically for exchange. *Mr. Panofsky* remarked that Northwestern University attempts to obtain multiple copies of all such publications. *Mr. Pearson* raised the question whether university libraries should be the only official depositories or should national libraries be included as official depositories. *Mrs. Odeinde* suggested that university libraries be designated official depositories, provided the national library does not already collect multiple copies of government publications. She added that, in Nigeria no single library has been able to receive all publications produced in the country since 1964. She noted that a proposal has been presented to the Nigerian government to designate the National Library in Lagos as a depository for all publications, providing the library with sufficient copies to allow for distribution to other libraries. There is also a suggestion that regional libraries be established in Nigeria.

Mrs. Pankhurst expressed concern that university departments publish articles which are never deposited in the library. She raised the question that perhaps accession lists should be circulated to departments, possibly by subject. *Mr. Lwanga* agreed that libraries must be concerned about publications of university departments. Within the university information needs to be circulated to let each department know what the others are publishing. At Makerere University College, the library has been paying for exchange material within the university.

Makerere has also made a survey and produced a list of its official publications. Concerning accession lists, *Mr. Lwanga* agreed that it might be a valuable service to post or circulate those sections dealing with what has been published in the country.

Mr. Loveday reported that Zambia has been concerned about extending information to university departments and the Library would be developing subject specialists who can review subjects and see that developments are drawn to the attention of interested parties. Publications within the university still present a problem for the library since much appears that is not deposited in the library. *Mr. Loveday* suggested that the delegates consider a resolution requesting that the University Senates ensure that the library is notified of all publications within the university and that these publications are deposited in the library.

The Chairman noted that it would be difficult to require such assurance for publications not sponsored by the university. *Mrs. Pankhurst* reported that Ethiopia has a departmental liaison officer working between university departments and the Library and suggested that it might be well if all university libraries pressed for such a person. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that this was the task of the reference librarian. *Mr. Loveday* noted that the University of Zambia has an information officer to provide such information to the Library, but the system was not effective. *Mr. Mvaa* noted that some publications are paid for by individuals and the library couldn't require deposit of these publications. *The Chairman* suggested that libraries could press for the deposit of two copies of publications within the university, whether or not they were sponsored by the university. The library could purchase privately financed publications done within the university and university sponsored publications would be given to the library in multiple copies free of charge. *Mr. Loveday* reported that in the view of the University of Zambia, two copies of any publication by an employee of the university should be deposited in the library. Any number over two copies was subject to negotiation. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that the university library should receive many copies of any publication by a department of the university. It was agreed that a resolution on the subject of the deposit of university publications in the library should be drawn up.

Regarding the exchange of publications, *Mrs. Pankhurst* suggested that the library should produce lists of university publications for exchange. She also suggested that in-coming material be drawn to the attention of interested parties within the university by the subject bibliographer. *Mrs. Pankhurst* reported that there was a computerized list of periodicals in East African libraries. She noted that the Vice-Chancellors meeting at the Addis Ababa Conference was very pleased with this *Regional Union List of Periodicals in East*

African Libraries, and perhaps other regions would want to consider a computerized list.

On the question of imbalance in exchange arrangements *Mrs. Pankhurst* felt that it was unnecessary to attempt to balance the amounts of material exchanged. *Mr. Lwanga* remarked that African Institutes all over the world want much material but give little in return. It was pointed out by *Mrs. Pankhurst* that these African centres do bibliographic work and spread information on African collections to the rest of the world. *Mr. Pearson* added that it is difficult to determine an equal exchange because it is impossible to establish a broad measure of comparison.

The discussion moved to the exchange of photocopied materials. *Mr. Loveday* noted that perhaps libraries within a region could consider the free exchange of short photocopied articles to ease the problem of currency regulations. *Mr. Dipeolu* reported that Ibadan will photocopy short articles free of charge for another library. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that this was a matter to be negotiated between two libraries. *Mr. Loveday* remarked that if it was impossible to provide this service free of charge, perhaps a library could establish a yearly service fee with other libraries, based on the previous year's requests. *The Chairman* suggested that perhaps libraries could use vouchers acceptable in all libraries to avoid the exchange of small amounts of money. *Mr. Loveday* felt that the simplest method is one which abolishes any payment. The library providing the material would pay for the photocopy from library funds and presumably over the year each library would share approximately equal expense.

Mrs. Pankhurst suggested that a resolution be formulated to encourage libraries lacking photocopying facilities to push for them and to encourage libraries to consider methods to facilitate the free exchange of small quantities of reproduced material. It was agreed that there should be a resolution to this effect.

Subject Meetings and Conferences

Mrs. Pankhurst noted that one of the recommendations of the Addis Ababa Conference stated that there shall be regional subject meetings and that library science is one of such subject groups. She pointed out that this implied that librarians are a group entitled to receive financial support for regional meetings, if money is available. *Mr. Loveday* pointed out that this recommendation is significant since it represents a commitment by East African Vice-Chancellors.

Mrs. Pankhurst drew attention to the second part of the recommendation which suggests that where there are regional subject meetings, the appropriate librarian should be invited ; e.g. a medical meeting should include the medical librarian. *Mr. Ndegwa* pointed out that attending such meetings would provide

a valuable opportunity for a librarian to learn more about a particular subject. *Mr. Dipeolu* felt that librarians did not need permission to attend a meeting of interest to them. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that when such meeting is held, it is the responsibility of the organizers to invite delegates. But he agreed that it would be useful to request Vice-Chancellors to see that the interested librarian is invited. *Mrs. Odeinde* noted that in West Africa, a Vice-Chancellor could not tell conference organizers whom to invite to their conference.

The delegates agreed that they should pass a resolution drawing the attention of University Vice-Chancellors to the recommendation of the Addis Ababa Conference regarding subject meetings and conferences.

Co-operation in Recruitment and Training

Mrs. Pankhurst concluded by pointing out that one of the Addis Ababa recommendations suggested that those universities with training facilities for laboratory technicians and middle level librarians should be asked to share these facilities. The recommendation included a suggestion that opportunities for this type of training should be made known to other universities within a region.

It was agreed to bear this in mind when discussing various aspects of recruitment and training later in the Conference.

III.

Co-operation in recruitment and training, with special reference to the Inaugural Regional Conference of Eastern African Universities, Addis Ababa, December 1968, and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

In initiating consideration of co-operation in recruitment and training *Mr. Loveday* apologised to delegates for not having prepared a written summary, but explained that he felt that a brief exposition of the problems followed by a discussion by the delegates might be the most constructive way of looking at this topic. He suggested that the conference should avoid discussion on the details of actual professional training programmes.

He then went on to outline the general overall problems regarding co-operation in recruitment and training. He noted that the position of training within Africa inevitably varies from place to place : and that the position in West Africa was very different to that in East Africa, while the problems were again quite different in Central Africa. At the University of Zambia for example, the entry point for students is five acceptable "O" levels. An "A" level requirement is impossible since there is no sixth form available ; thus an

"A" level entry requirement for admission to library schools was inappropriate here. For this reason it must be accepted that minimums for entry will vary throughout Africa. The University of Zambia minimum will improve with time and perhaps in the future there will be a more universal standard throughout Africa.

Additional problems exist because libraries are at various stages of localizing their staffs and with the increased use of local labour the staff tends to become ingrown. This situation might be alleviated through interchange of staff at the working level. Such an interchange of staff between countries would provide a valuable opportunity for broadening the outlook of staff members. *Mr. Loveday* felt that it would be useful to make preliminary plans for this kind of interchange as soon as possible and to extend this opportunity to include middle rank professional non-graduates. Another training opportunity might be created through study-travel grants to Great Britain, arranged by the Inter-University Council. Those eligible for study-travel would be assistant librarians (i.e. graduates with professional qualifications). Exchanges within Africa should also include the Senior Library Assistant (non-graduate professionally qualified) level.

Mr. Pearson remarked that study-travel implies guided study plus travel to outstanding libraries. *Mr. Loveday* indicated that he felt a study-travel programme should include working in several different libraries. The programme might be financed through scholarships. *Mrs. Odeinde* asked if the trainee would already be appointed to a post at home. *Mr. Pearson* replied that in the case of Ghana, which was seeking jobs in British libraries for their graduates, he didn't know if the trainees already had positions in Ghana. *Mr. Lwanga* pointed out that a totally inexperienced person would profit less from study abroad than a person with some experience, who would be more critically aware of training which would be valuable at home. *Mr. Lwanga* agreed that it was important to go outside your country at some point, but that this might be more valuable if linked to some particular needs within your own library. *The Chairman* agreed with *Mr. Lwanga* and noted also in response to a question from *Mr. Plumbe* that his library provides sabbatical leave after 7 years and study leave three months every three years.

Mrs. Odeinde noted that there is a problem of heavy turnover at the middle level and asked what kind of in-service training could be provided for this group. *Mr. Lwanga* remarked that the middle level needs opportunities for enlightenment. This group, *Mr. Lwanga* felt, particularly needed to develop a broader perspective through exposure to methods not used in its own library. *The Chairman* added that the middle level needed to develop a sense of career. *Mr. Pitcher* added that in Ghana, promotion depends on professional qualifications, so in-service training is essential.

Mr. Loveday agreed with *Mr. Lwanga*, noting that at the middle level, limited education produces inflexibility of thinking. He agreed that the mind of the middle range staff member needed to be broadened. He felt that the non-graduate professional can be expected to be lost to better posts and it would benefit this group to be exposed to several types of library organization in addition to their own.

Mr. Ndegwa suggested that fully qualified graduates would benefit from overseas experience but that those at the lower middle level would not need to be exposed to such highly sophisticated systems.

Mr. Dipeolu brought up the problem of retaining the services of bright staff at the sub-professional level, suggesting that perhaps libraries could attempt to impose a two-year employment minimum. *Mr. Mvaa* suggested that bright sub-professionals be given enough training to give them the status of university technicians. *Mr. Pitcher* reported that all training in Ghana is at the post-graduate level and that efforts are being made to introduce a certificate in librarianship for the middle grade.

Mr. Amedekey suggested that they investigate what is to be gained through exchange of staff within Africa. *Mr. Ndegwa* pointed out that it is very helpful for a junior person to come to Africa from America or Britain because they are given more responsibility and receive wider experience. *Mr. Plumbe* suggested that exchanges including French and English libraries would be valuable because they are organized differently. *Mr. Panofsky* reported that on May 1, 1970, Northwestern University Library is holding a conference which will be exclusively concerned with manpower problems.

It was pointed out by *The Chairman* that few African libraries could afford to give up a staff person for 2 years unless it was part of a two-way exchange. It was suggested by *Mr. Lwanga* that staff exchanges could be geared to solving a particular problem in the library. Libraries could make special staff needs known through the SCAUL bulletin and other news bulletins. *The Chairman* reported that in his overseas experience, he was given such menial tasks that he learned very little. It was felt by *Mr. Pearson* that his library had made meaningful use of Africans on the staff.

Mr. Mvaa felt that overseas experience was more valuable if the person was exposed to many tasks within the entire operation. *Mr. Lwanga* disagreed, feeling that overseas experience should be tied to solving a particular problem in your own library. *The Chairman* suggested that it is important to involve the person in a task, not just have him observe. It was suggested by *Mr. Pearson* that the home library should make clear what they want their staff person to learn abroad. *Mr. Mvaa* added that institutions have to take some responsibility for the training of sub-professionals.

Mr. Loveday summarising, cautioned against confusing training programmes with opportunities for general enlightenment and extension of the individual. He noted that there was agreement that while patterns differed widely in Africa, there is a common need to provide opportunities for additional enlightenment beyond the official training programmes. Senior and middle level staff should be given study opportunities beyond sabbaticals and study-leave and individual institutions within Africa should work toward more staff exchange. He suggested that perhaps a resolution was needed to influence efforts in this direction. It was agreed that a resolution was needed on this topic.

Mr. Plumbe suggested that institutions consider having a training officer, but *Mr. Loveday* responded that universities with complete training institutions would feel that additional in-service programmes would run counter to their efforts.

On Tuesday, August 26th, 1969 with *Mr. Loveday* chairing the session, the question of recruitment was considered. *Mr. Pearson* pointed out that the present procedure causes considerable delay in filling a position. *The Chairman* noted that his library estimates a delay of nine months from the time the Registrar is notified until the person arrives. Other delegates indicated that this had also been their experience. *Mr. Pearson* suggested that the Inter-University Council (IUC) establish an employment register of persons interested in a particular position. He felt that the number of suitable candidates is slightly increasing, but that more could be done to encourage people to look to Africa for a career. *Mr. Pearson* noted that he spoke to many organizations on this topic and this might be done more. He reported that IUC will soon issue a pamphlet directed mainly to British universities, noting the available facilities in Africa. He further noted that it might be possible for IUC to help people go to England for technical experience.

Mr. Dipeolu remarked that difficulties in recruiting were found particularly at the middle grade and above. *Mrs. Pankhurst* suggested extending advertisements to other English-speaking countries and arranging for interviews there. She reported that Ethiopia has advertised in Canada with good results, although they encountered some problems in arranging interviews. She felt that IUC could provide a valuable service by extending their advertising beyond England. She noted that it would be helpful if a report was filed with IUC following completion of an assignment, so that poor workers did not keep re-appearing in Africa. *Mr. Loveday* suggested that it could be made clear to IUC candidates that a termination report would be sent to IUC.

Mr. Plumbe observed that young people should be made to realize that they will receive useful, valuable career experience in African libraries. He added that there is a need for chief cataloguers and senior level staff. He suggested

that perhaps recruitment between African libraries could be strengthened. *Mr. Dipeolu* reminded the delegates that one reason for the difficulties in recruitment is the fact that young librarians fear the loss of their job at home.

Mr. Lwanga felt that the main concern was waiting for an appointee to fill a vacant position and ultimately getting no one. He noted that an IUC register would indicate if no one was interested in that position and African libraries could turn to an alternate source of candidates. He added that those who register with IUC should be informed of the variety of needs in Africa; for example, East Africa needs mainly senior people, while Zambia might need more junior people.

Mr. Pearson was asked how he would explain IUC's inability to find a person to fill a post. He found it difficult to know why, but suggested that advertisements may not be enough. It does not occur to people to consider going to Africa and people don't realize that they can take a short-term position in Africa. He felt that the new IUC booklet may make this information more broadly known.

The Chairman remarked that the home-based post scheme for recruitment is a good idea if it could be developed along a line which ties it to a university, which could keep people coming each year and therefore provide some continuity. *The Chairman* added that another potential source of candidates is librarians who are on the verge of retirement.

Mr. Pearson felt that British universities with an interest in Africa could be approached on this matter. He reported that IUC plans a series of visits to universities to recruit people for Africa.

The Chairman noted that interview boards frequently include people who are not familiar with African needs. When interviewing technicians to work as binders or photographers, interview boards tend not to include librarians. This results in misunderstandings concerning the relationship of these technicians to the library. *Mr. Pearson* replied that he felt interview boards do usually include people familiar with Africa, though they frequently come from one part of Africa, such as Rhodesia.

IV.

The Future of SCAUL and Regionalization

Mrs. Pankhurst opened discussion on the possible future of SCAUL by bringing the proposals emanating from a SCAUL committee meeting held on August 24th, 1969 before the Conference opened. She emphasized that these were merely tentative proposals of the SCAUL committee. She pointed out

that the SCAUL committee would like to have a general reaction from the delegates, but that these proposals would have to be formalized and presented to the entire body of SCAUL for discussion. She pointed out that the central idea of the proposals is to abandon for the time being the notion of a continental meeting at regular intervals in favour of a regional structure with a loose co-ordinating body—the Standing Conference of African University Librarians. All present SCAUL members would become part of the Standing Conference. Membership would be open to heads of university libraries eligible for membership in the Association of African Universities (AAU). The centre of activity would be in regional organizations. Each country could decide which region to join and could belong to two regions if that seems desirable. No rigid structure would be imposed on the regions, but there would be a need for inter-regional co-operation. *Mrs. Pankhurst* indicated that the SCAUL committee was thinking in terms of small, 6-7 member Central Committee to co-ordinate the regional activity. Co-ordination would be carried on primarily through correspondence. A discussion of the general principal of a regional form organization followed *Mrs. Pankhurst's* introduction.

Mr. Ndegwa pointed out that the committee's thinking was the result of 5 years' experience, in which they had discovered there was no way for all of SCAUL to meet regularly. The SCAUL Committee itself had only met twice—both times at other conferences. *The Chairman* raised the question of how co-ordinated action would be taken. He suggested that the regional system be bridged to AAU to prevent the two organizations from working at cross-purposes. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that the SCAUL Central Committee could be a committee of AAU. *Mr. Ndegwa* recommended that the regions keep the Convenor-Secretary and the Central Committee informed of their activities. If the Central Committee saw that many regions were attacking the same problem, they would consider requiring all of SCAUL to take on this issue. Any activity required of SCAUL as a whole would go through AAU. *Mr. Lwanga* recommended that no region would be able to commit another region to an activity. *The Chairman* suggested that each region could be required to send minutes to the Central Committee. *Mrs. Pankhurst* pointed out that there would be two ways for the Standing Conference to initiate action, either through the request of a region or through a decision of the Standing Conference, after observing a number of regions working on the same issue.

The Chairman read part of the AAU by-laws relating to membership and structure, noting that AAU is essentially representative of all of free Africa. *Mrs. Pankhurst* pointed out that it was AAU which had initiated a relationship to the Addis Ababa Conference, which was a regional meeting. *Mrs. Odeinde* questioned whether AAU could provide effective support, since it meets so infrequently. *The Chairman* pointed out that an association of heads of insti-

tutions would lend strength to SCAUL. *Mr. Bankole* remarked that it would be valuable to have financial support from AAU, but it would be limiting to have AAU involved in approving the activities of SCAUL. *Mrs. Pankhurst* reminded the conference that an association of SCAUL and AAU was hypothetical at this time and suggested that at some time in future SCAUL could make application to AAU and see what options were available for an association of the two bodies.

The delegates agreed to the general principle of a regional organization for SCAUL, a Central Committee, and a Standing Conference, and approved postponing arrangements for a relationship between AAU and SCAUL until the re-formation of SCAUL is complete. There was general agreement that the Central Committee should be composed of regional representatives, the Convenor-Secretary, and the Editor of the news-letter. *Mrs. Pankhurst* re-emphasized the importance of keeping the number of people on the Central Committee small. *The Chairman* reminded delegates that they were merely indicating a general opinion of SCAUL proposals and that these proposals would have to be put before the SCAUL membership for formal approval.

Regarding the regional division, *Mrs. Pankhurst* cautioned against drawing rigid lines, indicating that the SCAUL committee had been thinking in terms of rather large regions. *Mrs. Pankhurst* reminded delegates that North Africa was not originally in SCAUL, but thought that it should be included in the new regions. *The Chairman* suggested that the conference should not attempt to draw up regional guidelines. He proposed that SCAUL indicate possible areas in a document, but leave the final option up to each country. *Mr. Bankole* warned that the regions would have to be drawn geographically to be effective and he suggested that if each country decides which region to join, the structure may be unwieldly. *Mr. Lwanga* proposed that regions be thought of in terms of focus points ; for example, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda would be the focus of the Eastern region. *Mr. Ndegwa* objected, arguing that there is a regional division already established calling itself East Africa.

The Chairman felt that the East and Central university group is already a region, but that drawing up regions for West Africa presented problems. He pointed out that there is already an East African apparatus to finance meetings on this basis.

Mr. Lwanga suggested that the number of universities in an area also had to be considered when establishing regions. There was a consensus that Eastern Region would be comprised of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, and Zambia.

Discussion turned to West Africa. *Mr. Lwanga* noted that there are 15 universities in West Africa. *Mr. Bankole* suggested that they think in terms of Nigeria and Senegal as focal points. *Mrs. Odeinde* felt the group should decide

whether West Africa should be one or two regions. *Mr. Lwanga* proposed two focal points, Nigeria and Senegal, suggesting that SCAUL request someone to convene a first meeting. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that any attempt arbitrarily to prevent two areas forming in West Africa, divided along linguistic lines, would be futile. The SCAUL circular which suggested regions based on geography is as far as SCAUL could go. *The Chairman* reminded the conference that they merely needed to indicate to SCAUL that they approved of a regional structure. The exact nature of the regions should be left to SCAUL. There was general consensus on this point and it was further agreed to support the proposal that countries may choose which region to join and may be observers in several regions. It was decided that the word "area" should be used instead of "region".

There was agreement that the activities of the SCAUL areas should be organized by the Head Librarians, but not confined to them. It was the general feeling that the SCAUL aims needed to be re-worked and more fully elaborated.

Regarding finance, *Mrs Odeinde* felt that the amount of membership subscription should be based on the library budget. *Mr. Ndegwa* felt that each area must determine its own subscription. *Mr. Mvaa* questioned whether 10/- per member is enough to support the news-letter. It was agreed that areas should determine their own membership subscription and that SCAUL should take up the question of the amount of money needed to support the news-letter. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that it be recommended that membership subscriptions be determined on some basis such as size of the library or the library budget and that a sliding scale be determined. There was agreement that a circular to areas could suggest that each area consider a sliding scale, although areas would determine their own membership subscription.

It was agreed that there should be a news-letter issued once a year. *The Chairman* suggested that the subscription rate for the news-letter be left up to SCAUL, to be adjusted as appropriate. *Mr. Loveday* suggested that it be left to the Editor to determine the best way to obtain information for the news-letter.

Mrs. Odeinde reported that the Director of the Institute of Librarianship in Ibadan had requested that SCAUL sponsor his questionnaire on standards. *The Chairman* suggested that SCAUL support this questionnaire in the hope that this would make it unnecessary to complete other similar questionnaires ; and those requesting similar information could be referred to Ibadan.

V.

Acquisition and exchange of Government Documents

Mr. Dipeolu began the discussion, outlining some of the difficulties Nigerian

libraries encounter when trying to acquire government documents. When attempting to procure reports of commissions of inquiry, letters to government printers either went unanswered or there would be a request for advance payment, but no price list provided. He noted that it is difficult for some libraries to send money in advance even if they are given the cost. *Mr. Dipeolu* suggested that perhaps an exchange of government publications between libraries could be worked out. He added that another solution would be to require the government printer to deposit materials in the national library, though this would leave out the university library. *Mr. Dipeolu* reported that in Nigeria the government printer provides a list of publications. He suggested that a resolution be considered, urging authorities to provide lists of government publications.

Mr. Mvaa reported that in 1961 in Tanzania, the university library was made a depository for all publications, including government documents. He pointed out that university departments still publish material which somehow is not deposited, but on the whole the system has worked well. Regarding the exchange of documents, Tanzania formerly had a system which depended on the government printer to send all materials to all libraries, but since this wasn't done systematically the university library now handles this. In 1967 government departments agreed to send the university library all of their documents in multiple copies for exchange. The number of copies desired is fixed by the university library and it can be increased.

Mr. Lwanga remarked that the Tanzania system is much admired in East African and Uganda has requested the same system. *Mr. Lwanga* raised the issue of how selective one must be when supplied with materials for exchange ; for example, may a government document be exchanged for a non-government document ? *Mr. Mvaa* replied that the idea behind the Tanzania scheme was to facilitate receiving all types of materials, though other African government documents are particularly desirable. Tanzania will only exchange materials with other libraries recognized as international exchange centres for government publications. However, the approach is flexible.

Mr. Ndegwa reported that Kenya cannot yet exchange government documents. Both the university library and the Kenya National Library Service are seeking recognition as national reference libraries. At this time, the deposit law in Kenya excludes government documents and publications.

The Chairman noted that some countries are not allowed to export material to Nigeria and that those who can usually demand payment in advance. He had also found it difficult to get information concerning what governments are publishing.

Mr. Pearson suggested that a man on the spot can usually obtain materials

more easily than by correspondence. *Mr. Koston* noted that his firm regularly obtains materials on a prepaid basis and he would be willing to try to acquire government documents. *The Chairman* suggested that libraries might help each other by purchasing government documents in their own country and sending them to libraries that wished them. Libraries could reimburse each other after receiving the materials. *Mr. Koston* noted that he could aid in exchanging money between libraries, but he reminded the conference that a bookseller can make little profit on government documents since government publications are not subject to discounts. *Mr. Frewer* suggested that sending a government printer a deposit on which you can draw might avoid the problems of advance payment. *Mr. Ndegwa* reported that his library sends a small deposit to draw on, but materials are not actually paid for until an invoice is sent. He further reported that the deposit simply stays there. He suggested that a library in the country could send such a deposit to their country's printer on behalf of another library. The other library would actually pay for the materials after receiving them. *Mr. Hutton* reported that it is difficult for Lesotho to co-operate on government documents because they are published by several printers and he had found it difficult to know what is published and did not receive government publications regularly. *Mrs. Pankhurst* suggested that in countries with a small and disorganized output of government publications, it might be possible for the university library to microfilm the material, including mimeographed publications from ministries.

Mr. Pearson reported that S.O.A.S. frequently makes arrangements to receive government publications in exchange for other materials. He suggested that it would be useful to have a resolution commending the Tanzania plan and suggesting that it be considered by other governments.

Mr. Amedekey reported that inquiries had been made to the state publisher and they had agreed to accept direct orders from overseas, with invoices. In Ghana, a preliminary list of government reports, including prices, has just been published. Another source of information about publications in Ghana is the daily newspaper, which notes government reports.

Mrs. Pankhurst stated that OAU publications present problems because OAU officials don't know which ones to restrict and their documents section is not yet fully organized. The OAU librarian does want documents from other countries, so an exchange may be possible. *Mrs. Pankhurst* noted that OAU lacks money to develop the documents section, but she felt that OAU does send their documents to each Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Several delegates expressed disagreement. *The Chairman* said that it would be helpful if OAU would establish regional depository libraries.

Mr. Lwanga reported that he had requested OAU to consider designating a

library in each country as an official depository, but OAU had not responded. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Uganda stated that OAU publications are being received in Uganda, but when one looks for them, they cannot be found. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that the conference consider a resolution requesting OAU to designate a library in each country to receive all OAU publications. *Mrs. Odeinde* added that a resolution should be considered, asking each delegate to work to influence government printers to issue lists of government publications and to urge that government publications be deposited in libraries in multiple copies for exchange.

Mr. Rousset de Pina requested an explanation of the relationship between archives and the university library with regard to government documents. *The Chairman* stated that in Nigeria the archives are not a depository for government publications, but only for official documents. *Mr. Mvaa* reported that in Tanzania the archives receive some materials, but the Public Library Service and the university library receive documents. There is close co-operation in Tanzania between the archives and the university library and they will ultimately be in close geographic proximity.

Delegates agreed that resolutions should be drafted concerning the deposit of OAU documents and commending the Tanzania scheme for obtaining government publications.

VI.

Co-operative acquisition of African materials

Mr. Lwanga introduced his paper (Appendix 3), pointing out that he was proposing a plan for regional acquisition of African materials which he wanted the conference to consider adopting. The materials would include retrospective as well as current materials and would include materials outside of Africa also. He suggested that the co-operative scheme, at the first stage, should consider only printed materials. He noted that if the scheme was to be workable, production of a national bibliography would be required. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that even if only two libraries in an area were to adopt the scheme, it would be valuable. He added that he wished to strike out the final sentence of his paper because he felt it would be better to simply try out the scheme immediately rather than call regional conferences to discuss it. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that the conference discuss co-operation in general and examine in some detail the specifics of acquisition of African materials and schemes to mobilize and use resources more effectively. He suggested that they also consider co operation currently existing.

Mr. Ndegwa reported that the three East African countries are exchanging information on all catalogued materials, including retrospective material. He

suggested that one method of co-operating on acquisitions is to separate current and retrospective material, each country being responsible for acquiring its own retrospective material.

Mr. Lwanga noted that East Africa has a Directory of East African Libraries and a very comprehensive Union List of technical and scientific periodicals of the three countries. This concerns all libraries, not just university libraries. Special libraries in East Africa (e.g. EAAFRO in Nairobi) also circulate contents lists. *Mrs. Pankhurst* noted that Ethiopia has participated in these East African schemes.

Mr. Plumbe reported that Rhodesia has a published list of all periodicals in the libraries. *Mr. Amedekey* reported that a Union List of periodicals is issued in Ghana. In Ghana, a number of libraries have exchanged cards of everything that is catalogued. *The Chairman* reported that Nigeria has a Union Catalogue of the acquisitions of all Nigerian libraries. Originally the university library could not be in the scheme, but they are now to be included. In Lagos, industrial and commercial libraries have a Union Catalogue of their collections.

Mr. Rousset de Pina reported that Senegal has a Union Catalogue of Medical Periodicals (1967) and a Union Catalogue of Arts and Law will appear. The University of Dakar has produced a list of university publications and an indexed list of university theses and diplomas. The university library publishes Bibliographic Sources of Francophone Africa.

Mr. Lwanga asked if a Union Catalogue representative of all African libraries would be useful. *Mr. Amedekey* felt that it would be until national libraries are established.

The Chairman asked if there were co-operative schemes outside Africa on African materials. *Mr. Pearson* pointed out that the Standing Committee on library materials on Africa (SCOLMA) was formed in England to foster co-operation among libraries with materials on Africa. They began this co-operative effort by producing lists of periodicals from Africa, including some periodicals not taken by their libraries. The bibliographer is now in the process of revising these lists. SCOLMA wanted to know all of the publications on Africa produced in England in a given year. Since 1962 "UK Pubs" has provided this information. There is also a list of theses on Africa in British universities. SCOLMA also has a register of English libraries with important African collections.

Mr. Pearson added that SCOLMA had initiated an Area Specialization Scheme. This scheme gives an English library responsibility for keeping abreast of publications for just one area of Africa ; for example, the University of Sussex concentrates on East Africa and the University of Birmingham is

responsible for French West Africa. In this way, several libraries working together now know that the whole continent is being covered and can direct interested parties to a complete collection on a particular area of Africa. He stated that such a scheme might be appropriate for African area co-operation and suggested that if it was adopted, it would be possible to arrange for the SCOLMA British library specializing in a particular area to help. He indicated these British libraries could offer aid on retrospective materials also. African libraries can join SCOLMA or simply subscribe to the news-letter. *Mr. Pearson* noted that the CAMP scheme in the United States is primarily concerned with microfilming African archival materials and newspapers.

Mr. Lwanga concluded by pointing out that the proposed scheme is aimed at complete subject specialization within and regarding a geographic area. Points 3-8 of *Mr. Lwanga's* paper were approved by the conference. It was felt that point 2 was already covered in an earlier resolution. *The Chairman* noted that the conference subscribed to the scheme in principle, with the details to be worked out by co-operating libraries. He emphasized that under the scheme, libraries could develop as they wished, but they would know that a particular subject in a particular area was being covered by the university responsible.

VII.

Classification and cataloguing: local rules for African materials, expansion of Library of Congress, Bliss and Dewey scheme, peculiarities of "colonialism" in Library of Congress subject headings.

Mr. Plumbe introduced his paper (Appendix 4) by pointing out that schedules in all major classifications are inadequate in libraries with large collections of Africana. He noted that there are probably many expansions of the classification systems in existence. He emphasized that there needed to be work done on a classification system for Africa as a whole. Problems of African classification are best known to those in Africa and if compilers of classifications don't consult those in Africa, the system is unsatisfactory. *Mr. Plumbe* suggested that SCAUL collect information on the classification schedules used by all university libraries and other libraries with large collections in Africa. Each regional division of SCAUL could compile a comprehensive schedule for its area and circulate it. This would provide a method for co-ordination of classification schedules. SCAUL could then publish recommended schedules, with attention to differences in nomenclature. A library could graft some of the recommended schedules to the classification already in use. *Mr. Plumbe* reported that *Mrs. Odeinde* had provided papers from Ibadan, one of which is a classification scheme for African languages. The lists are based on

Murdoch's *Peoples of Africa*. *Mr. Plumbe* went on to note that at least one English library also uses Murdoch as a basis for new schedules. *Mrs. Odeinde* noted that the Ghanaian schedules primarily applied to West Africa and would be expanded when materials demanded it.

Mr. Plumbe's introductory remarks were followed by discussion regarding the suggestion that one organization should be given responsibility for compiling a schedule which could be used to classify Africana material.

Mr. Pearson felt that it would be extremely useful if SCAUL would produce a definitive list of African tribes and languages. At present, there is considerable confusion concerning forms to use. It was noted that C.A.R.D.A.N. had announced that they would work on this project and that the International African Institute had already issued a volume of Africana bibliography in which they had made decisions on tribes and languages. *Mr. Pearson* suggested that the SCAUL areas could work to reduce the confusion by compiling definitive lists and requesting that all SCAUL libraries use them. *Mr. Plumbe* added that linguists and ethnographers don't agree on names of tribes and languages. *Mr. Loveday* pointed out that this is a sensitive area. No one group can be thoroughly familiar with all of Africa and any attempt to deal comprehensively with the entire continent could easily produce classifications which would run counter to current usage.

Mr. Rousset de Pina reported that in Senegal, it had been decided that geographic names should conform to existing cartography. The National Geographic Institute in Senegal has a complete unpublished list. A gazetteer of geographic names is published for all countries. It is very detailed and accurate and is available free of charge.

Mr. Loveday remarked that it is the Head Cataloguer who should consider the classification problem in detail. He suggested that regional meetings of cataloguers should consider the details of producing a definitive classification and their decisions could be reviewed by SCAUL.

Mr. Pearson reported that an International Conference on Cataloguing Principles is now taking place in Copenhagen. He suggested that it would be useful for Africans to attend such meetings.

Mr. Pearson noted that the French areas of West Africa have a useful system which legally requires an author to place the part of his name to be used in cataloguing in capital letters on the title page. *Mr. Loveday* pointed out that an author frequently varies the name he uses, moving from the patrilinial to the matrilinial. *Mr. Pearson* suggested that the Encyclopedia of Islam is useful regarding the correct form of Arabic names. *Mr. Lwanga* suggested that library accessions list should indicate the author entry form used by the library.

Mr. Ndegwa warned that if a mistake occurs on the accessions lists, it would be repeated all over Africa. He suggested that this be approached first at the regional level.

The Chairman noted that if some standard practices could be developed, it would be unnecessary to wait for the correct form for entry of a name from a particular area of Africa. *Mr. Lwanga* felt that no single standard could be developed because of the many tribes within each country. He suggested waiting to see if a standard form would emerge through experience with a particular section of the continent. *Mr. Pearson* pointed out that there are so many exceptions with names that it would be impossible for a system to emerge. *Mrs. Odeinde* felt that, at least within a country, it would be possible to establish uniform practice, since there are dominant groups with which to work. *Mr. Loveday* reported that a Lusaka Librarians' Liaison Committee with a sub-committee on classification and cataloguing has been formed in Zambia to work on this problem.

Mr. Plumbe remarked that at this time it is very difficult to deal with this problem because practice is changing. Countries where first names were used are now shifting to the use of last names, which are often place names.

Mrs. Pankhurst suggested that a resolution be drafted commending the system in Senegal which was described by Mr. Pearson. This suggestion was accepted by the conference. It was further agreed that a resolution be written to urge the compilation of a definitive classification schedule and requesting the SCAUL areas to take responsibility for this.

The consensus was that SCAUL should provide a list of names of African writers and the form of the name to be used in author catalogues. It was agreed that SCAUL and C.A.R.D.A.N. should be asked to publish a definitive list of names of African tribes and languages, together with variant names and an indication of the names recommended for use.

Mrs. Pankhurst suggested that it would also be useful to have a list of personal titles for each country included in a different accessions list. *Mr. Plumbe* suggested that the resolution include a statement that copies of accessions list should be sent to all SCAUL libraries.

VIII.

Estimates and Minimum standards

Mr. Plumbe in opening discussion asked if it would be possible to get comparative figures which would be useful when going before library committees. He also suggested that it would be useful if the conference could arrive at

some standard figures for staffing. *Mrs. Pankhurst* noted that the questionnaire from Nigeria which they had agreed to support would provide this information.

Mr. Ndegwa suggested that the best means of exchanging information is through the SCAUL news-letter. He felt that it is more useful to exchange the actual documents when dealing with development plans, annual reports, finance and so forth.

Mr. Loveday suggested that they agree to send certain specific information to Mr. Ndegwa for a section in the *SCAUL News-letter*. He noted that a comparative table in the news-letter would be useful and suggested that it would be helpful if the conference would decide now which questions they would direct themselves to, so that the table would be clearly comparative.

Mr. Ndegwa noted that it was difficult to know what basis to use to establish a budget figure for books or for a particular number of staff. *Mr. Lwanga* remarked that this can be found in their development plans and suggested that after development plans had been approved, they be exchanged, with figures indicating what had been requested and how much had been received. *Mr. Plumbe* indicated that it would be helpful to have figures on the size of the library, what the library spends, and what percentage of the total university budget is spent on the library.

Mr. Pearson felt that librarians tend to be poor at explaining their library policy and their budget. Librarians are inclined to resort to comparisons with the enormous budgets of United States libraries to justify their own requests. *Mr. Pearson* reported that his library carefully defined its policy and got it approved by the library committee. It was then costed by estimating how much was published each year in fields they collected and what percentage of this they would want. In addition, they estimated how much was reproduced each year for students. The number of staff needed is measured by the services you provide.

Mr. Plumbe pointed out that many librarians had to work with an inflexible sum of money provided by the government. He suggested that it would be wise to investigate whether libraries are receiving a fair share of the total university budget.

Mr. Loveday reported that in Zambia the budget is related to the stage of development. He was required to appear before the Grants Committee to defend his request. The committee was convinced that the work on the budget had been done properly and cut nothing from the request. He pointed out that it was very desirable for university librarians to be on the development committees of the university. It was agreed that there should be a resolution recommending that university librarians be ex-officio members of committees concerned with development and estimates.

Mr. Ndegwa stated that he would send out a questionnaire to clarify whicl estimates should be included in the news-letter. He asked the group to indicat which estimates were of most interest.

Mr. Lwanga remarked that he would like to see comparative estimates o non-graduate and graduate qualified staff. *Mr. Loveday* suggested a divisio nto professional graduates and professional non-graduates. *Mr. Ndegw* pointed out that sometimes graduate non-professionals are employed if the are competent in a particular subject area. *Mr. Pearson* suggested that th number of people at the senior, middle, and junior level be compared. *Mr. Pankhurst* pointed out that libraries employ professionals who are subjec specialists although they are not professional librarians and suggested tha comparative figures should take these staff members into account separatel It was agreed that figures should be provided for graduate non-professional, professional graduates and professional non-graduates. It was further agred that financial estimates would be indicated in U.S. dollars or sterling, in brac-ets, in addition to using the currency of the country.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman closed the conference with a brief speech, remarking that it was gratifying that librarians and others interested in African librarianship had been given an opportunity through the generosity of the Commonwealth Foundation to live together and share their common problems. During the course of the week, the meetings had been informal but orderly. Discussion had been frank, informative, and constructive and it was clear that the group had been able to achieve a great deal. Plans had been laid for future co-ordination and co-operation among librarians and between librarians and other parties who share the aims of librarians. *The Chairman* felt it would be difficult to assess the achievements of the conference wholly in concrete terms. The conference had given the group a sense of oneness and a feeling of bright hope for the future development of all libraries in Africa. *Mr. Bankole* said that he felt honoured to have been elected Chairman of the conference and he thanked the delegates for their wonderful co-operation. He felt the conference had gone smoothly and reached a hopeful conclusion. *Mr. Bankole* expressed the hope that the resolutions would not simply remain on the books, but that each delegate would work to implement the resolutions so that the goals of the resolutions would be achieved. *The Chairman* thanked the Commonwealth Foundation, Mr. Loveday and his staff, those who submitted papers, and all of the delegates who had contributed to the discussions. *The Chairman* then requested that one of the observers address the conference.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking on behalf of the observers, thanked the University of Zambia, the Commonwealth Foundation, the Conference Convenor, and the staff. She said the meeting had been fruitful and useful both formally and informally and the conference had been fortunate in having such a skilful chairman.

Mr. Pearson spoke, saying that he had found the conference extremely rewarding personally and very useful in terms of his work in England. He expressed his gratitude at being allowed to participate actively. He remarked that it was pleasant to renew acquaintance with African librarians. He felt that the conference owed a great debt to the Chairman, who had conducted the sessions so satisfactorily.

Mr. Ndegwa, speaking on behalf of the SCAUL committee, reminded the delegates that SCAUL had only had an opportunity to meet once before, at Nairobi. They had found time to meet several times during this conference and it is their hope that the results of this opportunity to meet will be useful. On behalf of the SCAUL Committee, Mr. Ndegwa thanked the Commonwealth Foundation, the University of Zambia, Mr. Loveday, and Mr. Bankole.

The Chairman requested that Mr. Amedekey move a formal vote of thanks to the Commonwealth Foundation and the host.

Mr. Amedekey moved that a vote of thanks be given to the Commonwealth Foundation for making the conference possible and to the University of Zambia for providing the accommodation for the conference. He stated that the delegates had enjoyed the opportunity to observe the work taking place on the campus as it takes shape. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Loveday and his staff. *Mr. Amedekey* observed that the short stay on the campus had been very enjoyable and that the delegates were grateful for the opportunity to be present at the historic opening of the magnificent university library.

Mr. Mvaa, on behalf of the conference, thanked the delegates for co-operation and extended a vote of thanks on behalf of the conference for the very useful contribution of the observers.

Mr. Loveday placed a motion on record on behalf of the whole conference, SCAUL, and the Commonwealth Foundation, to extend their personal thanks for the skilled, helpful, and concise chairmanship of the conference. *Mr. Loveday* observed that as host, he appreciated the points and comments contributed by all of the delegates and that he personally appreciated the honour which the conference had bestowed on the University of Zambia by selecting it as the venue for the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

I. African bibliography

(i) This Conference notes with appreciation the work being carried out by organizations outside Africa, such as the Human Relations Area Files, in preparing descriptors for automated African bibliography. It however wishes to urge strongly that lists of descriptors should not be finalized for use before full consultation has been made with librarians in Africa and scholars in the subjects concerned.

(ii) African university libraries and other interested parties should report all developments in African bibliography, archival work, librarianship, and similar topics which emanate from, or are in the spirit of the Nairobi resolutions,* to the Secretary of the International Conference on African Bibliography. The Secretariat is requested to issue information on these developments from time to time.

(iii) It is hoped that African librarians will be fully consulted in all bibliographical work on Africa being undertaken.

II. Cataloguing and classiffication

(i) Attention should be drawn to the requirement in Senegal that every author should indicate by capital letters on the title-page of his book that part of his name under which his work should be entered in an author catalogue.

(ii) Librarians should press for the adoption of a similar practice in every African country.

(iii) SCAUL should be asked to confer with schools of librarianship, centres of African studies and specialists in classification and cataloguing, and subsequently make itself responsible for :

(a) compilation of definitive schedules for the classification of African history, languages and ethnology ;

(b) compilation of an authoritative list of entry headings for African authors and public figures ;

(c) compilation of a list of recommended names of African tribes and languages which should then be sent to all libraries which are members of SCAUL.

This work should be completed, if possible, within one year from the present time.

*International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, 1967.

(iv) Librarians in each African country should include in their accessions bulletins, from time to time, a list of the correct names for cataloguing purposes (including official titles conferred upon them) of African writers and public figures in the country concerned ; and that such lists should be sent to all members of SCAUL.

III. Government documents

This Conference has noted with appreciation the practice of the Tanzania Government whereby multiple copies of government documents are given to the University Library, Dar-es-Salaam, for exchange purposes to enable the Library to secure publications of foreign governments and other agencies in return and strongly urges other African governments to make similar arrangements.

IV. O.A.U. Publications — Depository rights

This Conference has noted with concern the difficulties encountered in acquiring unrestricted publications of the Organization of African Unity and its agencies and recommends that at least one library in each member state be designated a depository library for such publications. Each member state should forward the name and address of the library so designated to the O.A.U. Secretariat. At least one copy of all publications of the O.A.U. and its agencies should be sent to each of the depository libraries.

V. Deposit of materials

(i) Librarians should encourage their university and its departments to deposit in the University Library at least two copies of all works by University staff, regardless of how produced. At least two copies of any other University publications should also be deposited. Larger numbers of copies would be subject to negotiation between the University Librarian and the publishers.

(ii) Librarians should direct attention to the recommendation made by the *Inaugural Conference to Discuss Co-operation among Universities in Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa, December,* 1968* regarding the recognition by law, of University libraries as the official depositories for government and all other publications in the country concerned, noting that it is of primary importance that a depository be designated, be it the University Library or any other appropriate institution.

*Report of the Inaugural Conference to discuss areas and forms of co-operation among universities in Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa, December, 1968 ; 3. Production and exchange of publications.

VI. Photocopying facilities

(i) Libraries lacking photocopy facilities should make strong efforts to acquire them as they are an essential part of library equipment.

(ii) Librarians should consider ways of facilitating the supply, on a co-operative basis, of small quantities of reproduced materials between libraries, free of charge.

VII. Subject meetings and conferences

The attention of University Vice-Chancellors should be directed to the position taken by the *Conference to Discuss Co-operation among Universities in Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa, December*, 1968,* on Subject Meetings and Conferences, including meetings on Library Science, with particular emphasis on the suggestion that in countries where subject meetings and conferences are held, the librarian responsible for that subject area be invited to attend.

VIII. University publications

Libraries should produce and distribute lists of their own University publications indicating those available for exchange.

IX. Research

(i) Scholars and others undertaking research in Africa should be required to deposit the results of that research with the appropriate University Library or research centre of the country in question.

(ii) Librarians should seek publication and wide distribution of up to date procedures and regulations used throughout Africa regarding research projects, for example, through publication in learned Africanist journals.

(iii) Librarians should encourage the production of a research register if it does not exist. Such a register should include University theses, theses in progress, internal research and research being done on their country by researchers outside their country. They should also work toward the production of a register of registers.

X. Library Staff

The Conference believes that general education, enlightenment, and broadening experience of middle and senior level staff should be supported in addition to formal library training. Institutions should consider a variety

*Report of the Inaugural Conference to discuss co-operation among universities in Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa, December, 1968; 6. Subject meetings and conferences.

of programmes to accomplish this, including local, regional, international work experience and travel, at all levels.

XI. Future of SCAUL

The Conference approves the principle of an area structure for proposal to the Standing Conference of African University Librarians and commends in general to SCAUL members the recommendations made by the Standing Committee of African University Librarians (as on page 67).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Notes on the International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, 4th-8th December, 1967

1. The Conference, sponsored by Ford Foundation, was arranged by the International African Institute, London, at the University College, Nairobi. The President of the Conference was Dr. A. T. Porter, Principal, University College, Nairobi, and the Chairman of sessions was Mr. J. D. Pearson, Librarian, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The Conference Secretary was Miss Ruth Jones, Librarian of I.A.I.
2. The Conference was organised as a result of a recommendation at the Conference on Tropical African Studies, Ibadan, April 1964, which asked for an international meeting to examine the state of bibliographical services in the field of African studies, and in particular to consider "the co-ordination and standardisation of current African bibliographical services, with the aim of ensuring that wasteful duplication or multiplication of effort may be spared and the resulting gain in potential used for a more complete coverage of the material published".
3. Some 48 Librarians, documentalists, African studies specialists and at least one archivist attended from 13 African countries, 5 continental European countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. Twenty-eight working papers were circulated to participants in advance of and during the Conference.
4. Discussions during the 5 days covered many aspects and problems concerning African bibliography and at the end of the Conference, twenty-three resolutions were passed on the following topics :
   (a) Promotion of African national bibliographies (3 resolutions).
   (b) Legal deposit (2 resolutions).
   (c) Bibliographical training in Africa.
   (d) Classification and cataloguing of African material (2 resolutions).
   (e) Archives (6 resolutions).
   (f) Importation of reading material into African countries.
   (g) Acquisition by libraries of material produced in Africa.
   (h) International network for the co-ordination of bibliographical data (3 resolutions).
   (i) Conference reports and papers—possible publication (3 resolutions).
   (j) Future meetings.
5. An excellent report of this Conference was published in *Africa*, vol. 38 No. 3 (July 1968). We have been informed that the Proceedings of the Conference are being published by Frank Cass.
6. The Conference of University Librarians in Commonwealth Africa should review the recommendations passed by the Nairobi Conference to find out the action that may have so far been taken by libraries, governments and other institutions and to recommend any further necessary activities. I would suggest that each participant writes a short note showing any progress in their country and library on each of the recommendations. These could be circulated before or during the Conference so as to save time.
7. Particularly, information should be sought during the Conference on the progress in the formation of a documentation centre and the functioning of the two working parties that were elected during the December 1967 Conference under Resolution No. 17.

J. Ndegwa, *Librarian*,
University College, Nairobi.

Resolutions of the International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, 1967

Promotion of African national bibliographies

1. That African governments should promote, as a matter of urgency, the compilation of national bibliographies listing all current material published in each country.
2. That financial assistance be given to African libraries to enable them to search for, collect, and record non-current material. This assistance might take the form of (a) the provision of photographic equipment, particularly portable microfilm cameras, (b) personnel competent to use this equipment and versed in bibliographic techniques.
3. That African bibliographic and acquisitions projects should include within their scope locally published ephemeral materials, such as political party and trade union documents, "market literature", conference papers, and mimeographed reports, which are essential for research.

Legal deposit

4. That, because material printed in Africa is difficult to locate, owing to the fact that the publishing and bookselling trades are under-developed, African governments should enact publication deposit laws (where these are not already in force) and, where desirable, place the responsibility for deposit on printers rather than publishers.
5. That scholars and others undertaking research in Africa be required to deposit the results of that research with the national library and/or archives of the country in question.

Bibliographical training in Africa

6. That, because of the obvious advantages gained from meetings between English and French-speaking specialists, as demonstrated at the Nairobi conference, occasional meetings be held of those responsible for professional training in schools of librarianship in Africa for the purpose of planning (a) curricula and methods of teaching with particular reference to the teaching of bibliography, and (b) the provision of introductory courses in bibliographical research for both library students and university students in general.

Classification and cataloguing of African material

7. That a group of specialists be formed to promote and co-ordinate work on problems of African classification and cataloguing.
8. That M. Fontvieille's paper on the cataloguing of African names be made available in an English version for the benefit of those concerned with similar problems in anglophone Africa.

Archives

9. That African governments, recognizing that archives are an invaluable source for research material, should ensure that their archives (both official and private) are : (a) located in one place in proximity to a centre of learning, such as a university, (b) preserved and processed for use, (c) put in the charge of a qualified archivist, (d) housed in a building specially constructed for this purpose ; and that systematic lists of these archives are compiled.
10. That funds be sought to speed up the training of African archivists.

11. That an expanded and updated version of Baxter's *Archival facilities in sub-Saharan Africa* be published, giving detailed descriptions of available finding aids and archival manuscript collections and an outline of work in progress or planned. That means should be sought for producing an annual account of work on archives and manuscript collections concerned with Africa.

12. That the International Council on Archives (ICA) be encouraged in its work of persuading all European countries to produce inventories of their African material, where not satisfactorily completed already.

13. That all former colonial powers be encouraged to form projects for the collection of private colonial archives similar to the Oxford Colonial Records Project, and to produce finding aids for such records.

14. That scholarly associations in Europe and the United States should encourage holders of African archival material to make microfilm copies available for deposit in suitable libraries or archives in Africa.

Importation of reading materials into African countries

15. That African governments be urged to facilitate the entry of reading materials by exempting these from import taxes, in order to promote education and development in Africa.

Acquisition by libraries of materials produced in Africa

16. That the Library of Congress seek to amend existing legislation so that it may be permitted to authorize its offices in Nairobi and elsewhere in Africa to collect African material for other libraries in the United States, as well as in Africa and other parts of the world.

International co-ordination of bibliographical data

17. That an international network for the co-ordination of bibliographical data on Africa be established. That a documentation centre provided with key-punching and computer equipment be set up as soon as possible at a suitable location in Africa to form a link between (a) national and regional centres in Africa and (b) centres in other countries. That two international working parties, each consisting of five members (with power to co-opt to fill vacancies), should consider (1) the planning of the African centre and its connections with the other centres, (2) the standardization of methods and the compilation of a common bibliographical style and annotation scheme based, at least initially, on work in progress at Human Relations Area Files, Yale University.

18. That UNESCO be asked to consider supplying, for a few years, free copies of the *International bibliography of the social sciences*, published annually, in four parts, by the Comite international pour la documentation des sciences sociales (CIDSS, Paris), at the request of UNESCO, to a centre in each country in Africa that would agree to send regularly to CIDSS classified and/or annotated lists of recent publications in the social sciences issued in that country, and that the national authority provide the centre with financial assistance to this end where needed. This exchange would serve two purposes, (a) ensuring that African publications are well represented in these international bibliographies, and (b) familiarizing researchers in Africa with publications which do not concern Africa but are useful to their work from a general, methodological, or comparative point of view.

19. That an enquiry into sources of information on research in progress be undertaken with a view to co-ordination and avoidance of duplication of the work already being done by the Centre international de documentation economique et sociale africaine (CIDESA, Bruxelles) in connection with its *Bulletin of information on current research on human sciences concerning Africa*.

Conference reports and papers

20. That the possibility of publishing the proceedings and papers of the Conference be explored, if this should seem desirable, in addition to the report which the International African Institute will publish in *Africa* and issue as an offprint.

21. Failing publication of the papers in full, that consideration be given to the possibility of issuing further copies whether in duplicated form or in print, for free distribution or for sale.

22. That high priority be given to reproducing the *Survey of current bibliographical services*.

Future meetings

23. That the International Conference on African Bibliography should meet periodically, possibly immediately before the meetings of the International Congress of Africanists, and that the International African Institute should continue to serve as its secretariat.

Votes of thanks were passed, with acclamation, to the Ford Foundation, the International African Institute, and the University College of Nairobi for the part each had played in making the Conference a possibility.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, NAIROBI, 1967

Progress Report from Nigeria

Promotion of African National Bibliography

Resolution 1 : Current National Bibliographies

Ibadan University Library still compiles *Nigerian Publications* : *Current National Bibliography* (weekly, with quarterly and annual cumulations), the 1968 issue being its seventeenth annual cumulation. Paucity of staff and pressure of other urgent assignments have so far prevented the inclusion of a subject index. It is envisaged that the function of compiling a current national bibliography for Nigeria, performed up to now by the University of Ibadan Library on account of its legal deposit privilege, will be taken over by the National Library of Nigeria. The emphasis at the Nairobi Conference was on a comprehensive current national bibliography. The National Library has been active in producing subject bibliographies and an index to Nigerian periodicals and is also interested in the retrospective bibliography of Nigeria.

At the moment two major national bibliographical projects are under way. The first is the *National Union Catalogue* (NUC), which represents the holdings of the major (mainly university) libraries in the country. Ibadan is not part of this simply because at the time of the inception of the NUC no way could be found for including it without considerable difficulty. This problem is still unsolved. The catalogue is however growing in size in card cabinets and plans are being actively made to publish a preliminary edition in the near future. The other project is the *Nigerian Union List of Serials*, eight libraries, including university, research, and special have responded, and the compilation of the catalogue is in progress. In addition, an annual list of theses and dissertations accepted for higher degrees in Nigerian

Universities has been started. The first one, for 1966/67, is already issued. *Serials in Print* for 1968 is almost ready. It should be noted that these publications have their limitations, but each succeeding one is an improvement on its precursor. Thus, *Serials in Print* 1968, for example, is more detailed and wider in scope than the 1967 issue.

Resolution 3 : African Bibliographic and Acquisition Projects

The Africana Collection of Ibadan University Library includes a substantial, yet growing, size of locally published materials : political documents, "Onitsha waterside literature", conference papers, and mimeographed reports.

Legal Deposit

Resolution 4 :

The question of Legal Deposit is in an advanced stage and Nigeria, in all probability, will emerge with a well-defined law this year. This subject forms a section of a revised National Library Act which is being actively processed. It provides for a deposit of three copies in the National Library of Nigeria by every publisher. Two copies of these are to be retained while the third copy is to be disposed of as the Director may deem fit. There is a suggestion however that the National Library Board might give a definite direction on the disposal of the third copy, which could most likely go to the University of Ibadan Library. This Act is intended to be exclusive to the Federal Government, and will not be subject to any state legislation. Each state government will be permitted to enact legal deposit measures in its area of jurisdiction, designating the university library within their state *and* the state library as deposit libraries for their state publications. If the proposed Act becomes law, the system for enforcement will be evolved by the National Library to ensure that publishers discharge their responsibility in this regard fully. In fact this aspect of the law is already receiving attention.

Deposit of Research Results

Resolution 5 :

The issue of deposit of research results has not been dealt with by any positive measure. Due notice has however been taken of informal moves about the mention of it in professional association circles. In a recent seminar at Zaria, June 26-30, it was suggested that a national centre be established for the deposit as well as active collection of research materials, and that the National Library would be most appropriate for this function. The National Library conscious of its responsibility for initiative, is harnessing thoughts and channelling action on this matter with the agencies vitally concerned, such as universities, research institutes and industry. Also in July the Lagos Division of the Nigerian Library Association held a symposium on Libraries in Research and Industry at which the availability of research reports was keenly discussed. Lagos Division is carrying its informal investigation further by visiting research stations to observe their activities and problems. These no doubt provide very good potential material for action at the national level.

Bibliographical Training in Africa

Resolution 6 :

Since the Conference, the Institute of Librarianship at Ibadan introduced Higher Degrees for M.Sc. and Ph.D. for the 1968/69 session but because the papers could not be processed in time it was not possible to start the course. This will now definitely start in October 1969/70. Three students have already been put forward for M.Sc. and one of this is in Biblio-

graphy. Future lines of activity envisaged will be arranging small workshops on indexing, abstracting and more specialized aspects of Documentation.

Classification and cataloguing of African material

Resolution 7 :

The Nigerian Library Association in June 1969, reconstituted its Committee on Classification and Cataloguing to "find a means of revising the Africana provisions in the existing scheme of Classification in use in this country." The original committee set up three years ago has not been functioning because of the crisis in the country.

Archives

Resolution 9 :

The National Archives, a Department of the Federal Ministry of Education, has been in existence in Nigeria since 1954. Its headquarters is on the campus of the University of Ibadan with branches at Enugu and Kaduna. Early this year, an expert from the ICA visited Nigeria to see what the ICA could offer by way of assistance for (1) Professional Training for African Archivists, (2) Equipment, (3) Technical Advice. The ICA itself is seeking funds from the American Foundations and is proposing to have two schools of Archives, one in East Africa and one in West Africa. One is intended for English-speaking ; and one for French-speaking countries.

Meanwhile, the Controller has put forward proposals for his own internal training programme to send people abroad for in-service training in established Public Record Offices for 3-6 months, preferably in English-speaking countries, U.K., U.S.A.

T. O. Odeinde (Mrs.),
Ibadan University Library.

15*th August*, 1969.

APPENDIX 2

NOTES ON THE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS CO-OPERATION AMONG UNIVERSITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA, ADDIS ABABA, 5TH-6TH DECEMBER, 1968

1. The Conference was convened largely through the initiative of the University of East Africa and was financed by the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education.

2. The Conference was held at the Haile Sellassie I University under the Chairmanship of Sir James Cook, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa. Mr. Eric K. Kigozi of the University of East Africa was appointed Rapporteur.

3. The Conference was attended by at least one representative of Universities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Most of the eight universities were respresented by their Vice-Chancellors or Principals.

4. The aim of the Conference was to extend co-operation in areas and forms in which it already existed, and to explore new areas and forms of collaboration.

5. Discussion covered the following topics :

   (a) Exchange of teaching staff. (Paragraph 1 of Report.)
   (b) Research (2).
   (c) Production and exchange of publications (3).
   (d) Public lectures (4).
   (e) Use of external examiners (5).
   (f) Subject meetings and conferences (6).
   (g) Student exchanges (7).
   (h) Post-graduate studies (8).
   (i) Training of laboratory technicians and library personnel (9).
   (j) Relationship of the Group with the Association of African Universities (10).
   (k) Name of the Group (11).
   (l) Possible ways of financing co-operative projects (12).
   (m) Future of the University of East Africa (13).

6. The full Report on the Conference has already been circulated. Of special interest to the Conference of University Librarians in Commonwealth Africa are paragraphs (b), (c), (f), (i).

   (b) *Research* (paragraph 2)
   The Conference urged each University to produce and distribute widely a register of its own current research activities. Members thought librarians should discuss means of facilitating the distribution of this kind of information.

   (c) *Production and Exchange of Publications* (3)
   Three recommendations of particular interest to librarians were made :

   "*Agreed* to recommend that where it was not already being done, Governments be requested to recognize, by law, University libraries as the official depositories for government and all other publications published in the country concerned, and that librarians be provided with multiple copies of publications for exchange purposes.

Agreed to recommend that an Information Centre should be set up in each University library; that lists of publications should be made available to other Universities; and that lists of accessions in each university library should be sent periodically to the others. Steps should be taken in each University to ensure that complete lists of departmental publications were supplied to the Centre.

Attention was drawn to the annual publication by the University of West Virginia of "Periodicals in East African Libraries—A Union List". It was noted that this publication was supplied to all university libraries which participated in the Scheme.

Agreed to recommend that University libraries in the region which did not do so should be urged to join in and make their periodicals lists available to Robert F. Munn, Director of Libraries, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, U.S.A. Steps should also be taken to ensure that all members of academic staffs were aware of the availability of this publication.

It was also suggested that there should be photo-copying facilities in all university libraries and that librarians should provide, on request, copies of selected articles not available in the university from which the request emanated."

(f) *Subject meetings and Conferences* (6)
In noting "that the social sciences in East Africa were well organized and very active, with concrete objectives which could be used as an example when forming other subject groups, such as biological sciences, physical sciences, law, agriculture and library science, it was suggested that, in appropriate cases, *librarians in the country in which the subject meeting was to be held* should be invited to attend."

(i) *Training of laboratory technicians and library personnel*
It was "Agreed to recommend that those Universities with facilities for the training of laboratory technicians and middle level librarians should be asked to share them with others. It was also agreed to recommend that existing opportunities should be made known to all Universities in the Region.

7. The Conference of University Librarians in Commonwealth Africa may wish to consider the relevance of these recommendations to university libraries throughout Africa.

RITA PANKHURST, *University Librarian*,
Hailie Sellassie I University.

REPORT OF THE INAUGURAL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE HAILE SELLASSIE I UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA ON 5TH AND 6TH DECEMBER, 1968, TO DISCUSS AREAS AND FORMS OF CO-OPERATION AMONG UNIVERSITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA

On 5th December, 1968, before the first session of the Conference began, His Excellency Lij Kassa Wolde Mariam, President of the Haile Sellassie I University, welcomed the Representatives and Observers, and formally opened the discussions which were conducted at the Emperor's former palace, the Guenet Leul Palace, the main campus of the University. He proposed, and it was agreed, that Sir James Cook, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, be elected Chairman of the Conference. Sir James took the Chair and thanked the President and his staff for the warm hospitality they had extended to the delegates and for the splendid arrangements they had made for the Conference. On behalf of the delegates, Sir James expressed gratitude to the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education for the most generous grant of $5,000 which they had made available for the

purpose of financing this Conference. He then suggested, and it was agreed, that Mr. Eric K. Kigozi of the University of East Africa be appointed Rapporteur of the Conference.

The Chairman pointed out that the Agenda which was before the representatives had been drawn up by himself working in conjunction with the authorities of the Haile Sellassie I University and that it should be regarded as a tentative one which could be modified as thought fit. It was agreed to adopt the agenda, with one minor amendment.

Brief reports on co-operation already taking place with institutions in the group were received from the Haile Sellassie I University. Makerere University College, and the University College, Dar-es-Salaam. (These appear at Appendix A.) It was agreed that these reports, in addition to the items already on the agenda, provided a good basis for discussion.

The Chairman emphasized the fact that co-operation had been going on though perhaps not to the extent the delegates might consider satisfactory. The main objective of the Conference, he added, was to determine areas and forms of co-operation, and to make concrete recommendations.

1. Exchange of Teaching Staff

Dr. Chagula speaking on the "self-explanatory" paper he had submitted, stressed the usefulness of the University of East Africa Staff Exchange Programme and expressed the hope that it would continue even after the constituent Colleges of the University of East Africa had become autonomous national universities.

Professor Goma informed the Conference that as far as the field of administration was concerned, co-operation had already been established ; he was a member of the Council of the University College, Dar-es-Salaam just as Dr. Chagula was a member of the Council of the University of Zambia. It was, however, admitted that no-one was under any illusion about the financial limitations. The Chairman pointed out that in view of the existence of several Universities in relatively close geographical proximity, a number of advantages would be gained through this scheme. In this connection he cited the University of East Africa where the Staff Exchange Programme had proved useful to both participants and their institutions ; and it was hoped that the students also had found it beneficial. But the Chairman posed the question of feasibility of such a scheme in the context of Eastern Africa. In response, it was pointed out by Dr. Chagula that difficulty could arise when an institution did not have the right specialist to exchange for the visiting one, and wondered whether flexibility in the scheme might not provide a solution. Professor Paul emphasized the need for adequate information on syllabi and teaching methods in addition to the economics of such a scheme.

Agreed to recommend that academic staff members should be encouraged, where appropriate, to take their study leave at another university in the region.

Agreed to recommend that ways and means of making detailed information available to the universities concerned be explored, and that exchange of information should include the circulation of lists of academic staff with an indication of their special interests within their subjects.

2. Research

The Chairman pointed out the obvious desirability to avoid unnecessary duplication and the need to enable specialists to consult one another. Dr. Chagula informed the Conference that the Department of Physics at the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, was already co-operating with the University College, Nairobi, and the Haile Sellassie I University. It was thought that in the scientific fields expensive equipment used in research projects could be shared, though this would inevitably involve assistance and/or exchange of technicians.

The Conference was also informed by Mr. Kyesimira that Makerere University College published a few pamphlets on research endeavours, especially by the Makerere Institute of Social Research. Mr. Beshir strongly supported the idea of exchange of publications on research ventures so as to enable specialists with the same interests to be informed of what was going on in other Universities in the group. However, it was felt that much as such information would be useful, its compilation might prove to be very difficult. It was nevertheless, noted that the Haile Sellassie I University had found the publishing of a report on all kinds of researches being carried out in Ethiopia both desirable and practicable. Dr. Michael thought that duplicated copies would be more useful than mere lists of research reports.

It was recognized as important to ensure that when such reports were despatched, they got to their intended destinations, and it was felt that there might be need for librarians to get together to discuss ways and means of achieving this. The Chairman referred to the issue of financing research projects as a vital one since it might entail a decision between teaching and researching.

Noted that many research projects could, with advantage, be pursued on a regional basis and it was agreed that collaboration between research workers in the same field in different Universities in the region was to be encouraged.

3. Production and Exchange of Publications

Dr. Chagula informed the Conference that at the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, they were using the College Library as the vehicle for the exchange of publications, although, to a less extent, the Registrar's Office was also used. At the Haile Sellassie I University, Dr. Paul informed the Conference, the University Press was employed to serve a similar purpose, viz. publishing scholarly works of staff and disseminating them.

It was noted that the extent to which this was being done seemed to depend on individual initiative of the head of a given department. The Chairman therefore suggested that the University of East Africa could give some information on what had been accomplished with the assistance of a grant they had received for the purpose of publication of works aimed at the East Africanization of teaching material.

At the University of Zambia, Professor Goma informed the Conference, there was periodic circulation of a list of publications so that each member of staff was given the opportunity of indicating which publication(s) appealed to him. He thought the libraries might find handling actual publications too heavy a task and therefore wondered whether it might not be preferable for them to receive lists of publications instead.

President Kassa saw several advantages in having one centre in each university to which enquiries could be directed. He thought the libraries could play a dual role, viz. have lists of local publications as well as lists of publications by other Universities. Moreover, it was pointed out, libraries were more permanent organizations than departments and quite often had, *inter alia*, photographic facilities.

It was noted with interest that at both the University of Khartoum and the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, libraries were the national depositories for all publications produced in those countries.

It was also noted that setting up a university press was an expensive venture.

With regard to journals, it was felt that more often than not publication of departmental journals tended to be irregular mainly due to irregular contributions by departmental members of staff, whereas on a regional basis this was not likely to happen and, moreover, it would be easier to maintain high international standards, though editing could prove difficult. It

was pointed out by President Kassa that a place like his University where the maxim "Publish or Perish" held true, it would be rather unreasonable to expect a member of staff to publish in an international journal if there were no formal arrangements for the publication in a region where it was useful and needed. In this connection, Dr. Porter thought that having a press whether hired or owned would have the advantage not only of enabling staff of a given institution to publish books and journals but also scholarly notes and papers. If by "University Press" was meant an organization responsible for the publication of scholarly material and if other Universities could take advantage of the experience gained by the University of Khartoum, or by the Haile Sellassie I University which did not own a press but used commercial printers in Addis Ababa, then perhaps the undertaking would not be prohibitively expensive. Dr. Paul suggested that each University should have an agency for printing purposes and then all the participating Universities jointly handle the more expensive and complex aspects such as distribution and advertisement.

Agreed to recommend that where it was not already being done, Governments be requested to recognize, by law, University libraries as the official depositories for government and all other publications published in the country concerned, and that libraries be provided with multiple copies of publications for exchange purposes.

Agreed to recommend that an Information Centre should be set up in each University library ; that lists of publications should be made available to other Universities ; and that lists of accessions in each university library should be sent periodically to the others. Steps should be taken in each University to ensure that complete lists of departmental publications were supplied to the Centre.

Attention was drawn to the annual publication by the University of West Virginia of "Periodicals in East African Libraries—A Union List". It was noted that this publication was supplied to all university libraries which participated in the Scheme.

Agreed to recommend that University libraries in the region which did not do so should be urged to join in and make their periodicals lists available to Robert F. Munn, Director of Libraries, West Virginia 26506, U.S.A. Steps should also be taken to ensure that all members of academic staffs were aware of the availability of this publication.

It was also suggested that there should be photo-copying and microfilming facilities in all university libraries and that librarians should provide, on request, copies of selected articles not available in the university from which the request emanated.

Agreed to recommend that existing press facilities of certain participating Universities should be fully utilized, and that the feasibility of publishing subject journals on a regional basis should be explored. On the question of establishing a university press and of deciding which material to publish, it was agreed that these matters should be left to each individual institution.

At this juncture Mr. Abrams sought permission of the Chairman to give the Conference some additional information about the Regional Council for Education which Dr. Chagula had mentioned in his paper. The Regional Council which has as its members the University Departments of Education and the Institutes of Education in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, had held its first formal meeting in Nairobi in September, 1968. In early working parties the Regional Council had identified some areas in which, it was hoped, there could be co-operation between the member institutions. These included research in child growth and development, examination assessment and testing, programmed instruction, education of handicapped children, radio and television education, and the teaching of science, language, mathematics and agriculture. The Regional Council hoped to organize some common activities, such as workshops for

such areas as programmed instruction, and will make it easier for members' institutions to co-operate in concentrating resources in certain difficult areas, for example, training teachers of handicapped children. The Regional Council was also encouraging and facilitating an exchange of research and other information and it was investigating the possibility of undertaking a periodic regional publication. The Regional Council whose Secretariat was located in Kenya, was being supported by funds received through the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education.

4. **Public Lectures**

It was noted that the main obstacle in the achievement of this objective was the high travel costs which resulted from the considerable distances involved.

Agreed to recommend that Universities should disseminate information on distinguished foreign as well as local lecturers likely to be within the region. Agreed further that it was desirable to collaborate in bringing lecturers from abroad and also in exploiting the local talent.

5. **Use of External Examiners**

It was noted that the questions of Exchange of Teaching Staff and the Use of External Examiners were inter-related. It was also noted that the system of External Examiners was used, with considerable differences in sources and number, by all the Universities represented, and that there was a practice in some of these Universities to use them also as consultants and visiting lecturers.

Agreed to recommend that it was desirable to promote the system and that it would be advantageous to devise a machinery for sharing the services of External Examiners.

Agreed also to recommend that ways and means of making detailed information regarding External Examiners available to the Universities concerned be explored.

6. **Subject Meetings and Conferences**

The Conference was informed that the University of East Africa was fortunate enough to obtain a grant from overseas to support Subject Meetings which had proved very useful. However, on the question of whether it would be possible and feasible to bring together teachers of the same discipline from all Universities in the region, it was noted that this had already started taking place on a small scale in the field of Social Sciences, and Professor Ogot suggested that if this trend could be institutionalized, it would be helpful and stimulating to all subject groups. Realizing the limitations imposed by lack of funds, it was suggested that Universities should begin to work towards being self-sufficient since external aid tended to be rather uncertain and to shift from one field to another. In this connection Dr. Porter suggested that either the Institutions could set up a grant to enable lecturers to participate in the subject meetings or could subscribe to a central fund for all the interested Universities. But Dr. Michael pointed out the likely difficulty of inequitable distribution of the funds so raised.

Noted that the social sciences in the University of East Africa were well organized and very active with concrete objectives which could be used as an example when forming other subject groups, such as biological sciences, physical sciences, law, agriculture and library science. It was suggested that, in appropriate cases, librarians in the country in which the subject meeting was to be held should be invited to attend.

Dr. Saunders advised the Conference that organized subject groups with a leader of some kind of association and, say, a regular journal stood a good chance of obtaining aid

from a donor agency. At this juncture Professor Ogot reported that he had been asked to recommend to the Conference the formation of a Social Science Council on an Eastern African basis. Mr. Beshir pointed out that the Medical Association for Africa was a good example.

When the Chairman posed the question as to whom such recommendations should be sent and to what extent the authorities of the participating Universities should be consulted before the various proposed undertakings were carried out, it was observed that members present were fully representative and had the mandate of their respective Institutions to explore possible ways and means of implementing decisions reached in accordance with the principles already accepted. It was noted that whilst it was desirable to stimulate new activities, it was equally important to promote those already in existence, and to ensure that the Conference did not turn into a mere association of professional groups which might extend outside the realm of member Universities.

Agreed that individual members at the Conference should press these matters with their colleagues among the participating Universities.

Agreed to recommend that the East Africa Social Science Council should be encouraged to include other interested parties within the region.

Agreed that the task of acting as a Secretariat for the Conference should be entrusted to the University of East Africa, at least for the time being. The functions of the Secretariat should include the stimulation of interest in the formation of subject groups.

Noted that it was desirable for participating Universities to keep in mind accommodational requirements for conferences. It was also agreed that attention should be given to the question of convenient periods for holding such conferences.

7. Student Exchanges

Professor Goma remarked that owing to differences in curricula at under-graduate level, student exchanges were feasible only at post-graduate level. What was mentioned in the paper submitted by the Haile Sellassie I University, he pointed out, was merely an exchange of students between countries rather than between universities.

Noted that scholarships to facilitate Student Exchange were being increased and this helped the international character of Universities. This was gratifying especially as in general the Universities themselves did not have funds of their own for awarding scholarships at either under-graduate level or post-graduate level.

Agreed to recommend that, in suitable cases, encouragement should be given to students to go to other Universities in the region for their post-graduate studies. In this connection, it was recognized that co-operation in both academic and extra-curricular activities, especially sports, should be encouraged, and, therefore, it was recommended that ways and means of promoting the latter should be explored.

8. Post-Graudate Studies

It was noted that post-graduate work could be divided into two categories, viz. pure research, and advanced courses of various types sometimes involving transfers from one discipline to another. With regard to specialist advanced courses, there was agreement that duplication should, as far as possible, be avoided. However, it was noted that often research was combined with course-work and that there was no hard and fast rule.

Then followed the enumeration by several members of the Conference of the post-graduate courses offered by their Universities. In this connection President Kassa informed the Conference that the Haile Sellassie I University did not have a post-graduate programme

in the true sense of the term, and was therefore anxious to know the offerings of other member Universities.

Agreed to recommend that information and literature on post-graduate courses and facilities be made available to Universities and Governments in the region. Further agreed that this kind of information should be circulated to all participating Universities, at the instigation of the Secretariat.

Agreed to recommend that greater use be made of the existing post-graduate facilities in the participating Universities.

Dr. Chagula remarked that programmes, such as those in African Studies, should be truly African.

In this endeavour it was generally felt that other Governments, e.g. East African Governments, should be requested to award a few scholarships to suitable students from other participating countries.

Agreed to recommend that Universities also should consider the possibility of establishing a few post-graduate scholarships for students from other Universities in the region.

9. Training of Laboratory Technicians and Library Personnel

It was noted that although the problem of training laboratory technicians for a variety of jobs was a difficult one, it was not insurmountable.

Agreed to recommend that those Universities with facilities for the training of laboratory technicians and middle level librarians should be asked to share them with others. It was also agreed to recommend that existing opportunities should be made known to all Universities in the region.

10. Relationships of the Group with the Association of African Universities

Noted that the constitution of the Association of African Universities did not preclude co-operation on a regional basis.

Agreed that a copy of the Report of the Conference should be sent to the Headquarters of the Association of African Universities, and that the Association be informed that the Conference was held in the same spirit of collaboration and with the same objectives as those of the Association itself.

11. Name of the Group

Agreed that the group should be known as the "REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF EASTERN AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES".

12. Membership of the Conference

In reply to Dr. Michael who wished to know the geographical area which was to be covered by the Conference, the Chairman gave a brief account of how the University of East Africa had taken the initiative and acted as a nucleus in the creation of the Conference, but said that it was now up to the representatives to consider the question of which other countries should be admitted to membership.

Agreed that the Somalia College of Education should be invited to attend the next meeting of the Conference. Also agreed that in the meantime, the Report of this inaugural Conference be sent to the College.

Agreed that for the time being, no further institutions should be invited to join the group.

13. **Possible Ways of Financing Co-operative Projects**

Having fully appreciated the limitations imposed by lack of sufficient funds, it was stressed that in trying to achieve the various agreed objectives, the Conference should be cautious and practical.

Agreed to recommend that Universities should press for substantially increased financial provision in University budgets for such items as travel to enable all these co-operative activities to be undertaken on a suitable scale.

Agreed that at an appropriate time a request for funds might be made to the Association of African Universities. The present time was not deemed to be propitious. The Conference needed to become firmly established first.

Agreed to explore the possibility of individual members of the University staffs being requested to pay a personal subscription in order to facilitate the activities of the Conference.

14. **Future of the University of East Africa**

It was noted that in 1970 the three constituent Colleges of the University of East Africa, namely, Makerere University College, University College, Nairobi, and the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, may become national universities of the countries in which they were situated.

Conclusion

Winding up the deliberations, the Chairman, Sir James Cook, said that in his opinion the discussions of the maiden Conference had been immensely useful. He therefore asked Dr. Stoddard, a member of the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education, to convey to his colleagues the sincere appreciation and gratitude of the Conference for their having made the meeting possible.

Dr. Porter associated himself with the Chairman's statement and wished in particular to thank His Excellency the President, and all the authorities of the Haile Sellassie I University for the superb arrangements they made for the Conference and the very warm hospitality they had accorded the representatives. He thanked Sir James Cook under whose chairmanship the Conference had succeeded in discussing effectively such a wide range of vital issues. He also thanked the observers for their useful contributions.

In reply, Dr. Stoddard said that he thought the meeting had been a fruitful one and promised to carry that assessment to his colleagues. He pointed out that the Conference had started at such a high level that it was going to be a job to maintain it. He expressed the hope that it would be possible for the Conference to hold many similar meetings in the future.

Mr. Okunga requested His Excellency Lij Kassa, the President of the Haile Sellassie I University, to convey to His Imperial Majesty the deep appreciation of the representatives for his having so greatly honoured them on Thursday afternoon when he gave them Audience at his Royal Palace.

ERIC K. KIGOZI,
University of East Africa,
P.O. Box 7110,
KAMPALA,
Uganda.

28*th February*, 1969.

APPENDIX 3

Scheme for Regional Co-operative Acquisition of African Materials

No library in Africa today, no matter how big it is and whatever its economic resources may be, is on its own able to collect, preserve and make available even the most important African Materials that are produced in all the different fields of knowledge, or even the majority of them. Self-sufficiency is an illusion. The necessity for *co-operation* and *specialization* is, therefore, evident. What one particular library is unable to accomplish may be achieved, or at least facilitated by a co-operating group of libraries. In our discussions we should consider this co-operating group to consist of libraries in a group of countries (a Region).

Building resources constitute only one aspect of the larger problem inherent in the central purpose of libraries, that is, facilitating access to knowledge, which in turn poses two problems : (a) acquiring all the resources—retrospective and current—that are needed in the country or region, and (b) providing access—directly or indirectly—to these resources.

What Materials ?

I propose that we should, at this stage, confine our discussions to acquisition of retrospective and current Printed Materials about Africa, published within and outside Africa.

Bibliographical Control

As a matter of fundamental importance for the success of the scheme there must be systematic bibliographical control either on a National or Regional level.

The Schemes

1. The Unit of co-operation should be a Region of three or more countries, preferably built on already existing regional grouping in other fields of co-operation, i.e. the countries of the East African Community, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
2. Only countries which have programmes for comprehensive acquisition of their national literature should be allowed to participate in the Regional Schemes.
3. The Regional Scheme should be based on voluntary co-operation between University, College, and Special libraries, and no authority other than the librarians themselves should have any decisive influence on the development of the project.
4. The object should be an allocation of fields of interest to the co-operating libraries in the region so as to enrich total library resources of African material for the benefit of each country as well as for the region.
5. All the co-operating libraries should depend on their financial resources to fulfil the special acquisition commitments. The advantages of being able to build the acquisition policy on special collections of other libraries should more than counter-balance the expenses involved.
6. Each library would decide independently as before, on its own purchase and exchange policy.
7. Allocation of responsibilities among the Co-operating libraries would be based on subject specialization. It should be preceded by a comparative evaluation of the existing collections and fields of interest of the co-operating libraries.
8. The obligations taken on by the participating libraries should also involve supplying bibliographical information in the subject fields allocated to them.

It is very important that the launching of the type of co-operative acquisition scheme described above should not be bogged down by too much talk and planning. The important thing must be to get started and demonstrate the willingness to co-operate. Initially however it would be necessary to convene Regional Conferences of Librarians to draw out a "Subject list of specialization priorities" and decide on their allocation.

T. K. Lwanga.

APPENDIX 4

Classification and Cataloguing of Africana

Classification

This Paper is no more than an attempt to assemble in one document the existing references and data concerning the classification and cataloguing of Africana. It is hoped that plans for dealing with the problems raised—which have already been considered several times by other bodies—can now be made.

To introduce the subject, it may be said that it is widely known that the classification schedules of L.C., Bliss and Dewey are deficient in detail and accuracy in the fields of African history, geography, languages, literature, ethnography and fine arts. As they stand, they are unusuable in libraries which have large collections of Africana, and the major reasons are :

(i) In the past 20 years there has been a phenomenal advance in our knowledge of Africa.

(ii) The schedules are politically out-of-date ; since 1945 several political boundaries have been changed and most African territories have changed their names.

(iii) The volume and tempo of publication about, and in, Africa have greatly increased.

(iv) Much creative writing has been done in French, English and African languages, and whole new literatures have been started.

(v) African music, dancing, palaeolothic art and sculpture have earned wide attention and made a profound impression throughout the world.

Comparisons of the major schemes of classification have already been made by Mr. Nwozo Amankwe and other writers, and it is not proposed to give further examples here of their unsuitability for present-day needs.

It is fairly easy to devise more adequate schedules for African history ; but less easy to construct ethnographic or linguistic schedules. Mr. Aramide's paper has set out modifications to Bliss which are employed in the Ibadan University Library ; Mr. Dean's paper has listed modifications to the L.C. classification which have been made in the Balme Library, University of Ghana ; and Miss Nkwo's paper has provided proposals for modifications to the Dewey classification for Nigeria and the "West Atlantic" languages. None of these expansions attempts to give sufficient detail for the continent of Africa as a whole.

In case it is of interest, we append a further specimen expansion, in this case for Malawi*. The schedules were compiled, we fear, without reference to "theories of design", and they are enumerative rather than analytico-synthetic ; but by using Bliss's systematic auxiliary schedules it is possible to gain at least some of the advantages of facet analysis and at the same time keep the notation conveniently brief.

The need for new general schedules has been recognized since 1912 and piecemeal work has been carried out by individual libraries and C.A.R.D.A.N. Some years ago the Nigerian Library Association formed a Cataloguing Committee one of the aims of which was to draw up special schedules for the classification of African history. Comprehensive new schedules

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*For want of space, it is regretted that this schedule and index referred to cannot be reproduced in this Paper.

for Africa as a whole, however, have never become available. Only the following schedules and lists, prepared in the past 15 years, are known to be in use :

(a) Johannesburg Public Library. African native tribes, *etc.*, 1956. (Item 11 in References, below.) Kotei has pointed out that this is "essentially a straightforward alphabetical listing of over 13,000 tribes and sub-tribes with variant forms, and not a classification of African ethnology in the scientific sense."

(b) C.A.R.D.A.N. Mots-vedette systematiques pour le classement africaniste, 1966.

(c) The University of Ibadan Library has expanded the Bliss schedules for
Africa — History and description.
Nigeria — History and description.
Africa — Geographic tables in auxiliary schedule 2.

(d) The Balme Library, University of Ghana, has modified the L.C. schedules for :
DT — History : Africa.

(e) The University of Malawi Library has expanded the Bliss schedules as mentioned above and also for Rhodesia, Zambia and African ethnography in general, with most detail (some of it in need of revision by experts) for southern and central Africa.

(f) Oasis Oil Company of Libya. ARODOL schedules. (Item 16, below.)

(g) Abraham's expansion of U.D.C. for the Malagasy Republic. (Item 13, below.)

There is no doubt that this list is excessively incomplete. It is hoped that Conference participants will add to it.

Action required

(1) In addition to the Nigerian committee already mentioned, a cataloguing and classification research group was formed at the Institute of Librarianship, University of Ibadan, in 1966. At a Seminar on the Cataloguing and Classification of Africana, Miss Nkwo recommended :

(i) A team of book classification and African linguistic experts should be entrusted with producing special auxiliary schedules of the Decimal Classification for African languages.

(ii) In order to keep the Editorial Board of the Decimal Classification aware of the additions and extensions required for Africana, one library in each African country should be elected to advise the Editorial Board on matters pertaining to its own country.

(iii) The possibility of having a special classification scheme for Africana should be explored. Such a scheme should be based on the Decimal classification in the way the Universal Decimal Classification is.

In the following year, at the International Conference on African Bibliography, Mr. Kotei suggested the "establishment of an Africana Classification Research Group attached to any centralized Africana Documentation Service that may be established, to work out specialized schemes of classification in the major subject areas" and the I.C.A.B. resolved "that a group of specialists be formed to promote and co-ordinate work on problems of African classification and cataloguing." The problems of Africana classification are probably best known to practitioners who are on the spot in the various territories and it is suggested, therefore—if SCAUL is to continue to exist—that this work should be entrusted to SCAUL which would confer as necessary with :

(a) the Nigerian groups ;

(b) C.A.R.D.A.N. ;

(c) other specialists in U.S.A., Europe and elsewhere.

(2) SCAUL could then collect from all university and other libraries known to have large collections of Africana (including especially libraries in francophone Africa) whatever schedules they already have in use.
(3) These could form the basis of comprehensive schedules for African history, geography, languages, literature, ethnography, etc., which SCAUL could then compile and circulate in draft form.
(4) It is unlikely that it would be possible to secure complete agreement on Africana schedules in matters of detail from all contributors but SCAUL could publish recommended schedules, drawing attention to alternative nomenclature (e.g. French and English practice) and placings as necessary.
(5) SCAUL could provide recommended notation for its new schedules for each of the major classification schemes or it could simply provide the detail so that each library could graft the schedules, as it thought fit, on to the classification system it had in use.
(6) In view of the migrations of peoples and the linkage of cultures, the continent should be treated as a whole, including North Africa, Egypt and South Africa.

Cataloguing

In cataloguing—as distinct from classifying—Africana the major difficulties are :

(a) To determine the correct form of an author's name.
(b) To determine which variant of tribal names and languages should be used in the heading.
(c) To keep abreast of political—including ministerial and departmental—changes.
(d) To determine whether standard lists of subject headings, and names given in reference works, are reliable or not.

Correct form of an author's name

Some of the difficulties and pitfalls encountered in cataloguing works by African authors have been pointed out by Amankwe, Dieneman, Fontvielle, Hoffmann, Igwe, Okediji and Okeke. M. Fontvielle has given us an excellent guide to the names of African writers and people in general in francophone Africa. We still need, however, a comprehensive guide to the names of public figures and writers who publish in English, Arabic and African languages ; e.g. what headings should we use in an author catalogue for the following :

J. O. p'Bitek Okot
Ntseliseng 'Masechele Khaketla
Sir Tito Winyi IV, Omukama of Bunyoro
Ahmed Mohammed Abdul Rahman Babu
Alhaji Alieu Sulayman Jack
Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
Quett Masire
Ras Mesfin Seleshi
Kebba Cherno Amaat Kah
Amang Soli Kanyi
Kwaku Gyasi-Twum
Nene Azzu Mate Kole
Mohamed Salem Ould M'Khaitirat
Zana Bukar Suloma Dipcharima
Ella Koblo Gulama
Serr El Khatim El Khalifa
Rabarijaona Rakotomalala
Olorundayomi Akinsuroju
Nii Kwabena Bonne III

Which variant of tribal names ?

There can be more than a dozen different names for a single people or tribe. E.g. Fulani, Ful, Fula, Peul, Poular, Filani, Fulata, Felata, Toucouleur, Tukulor, Fellani, Foulah, Fulbe, Pullo, Pular, Fulfulde, Fulde. (To these 17 the L.C. has added the term "Fulahs".)

Are we to follow I.A.I., C.A.R.D.A.N., Greenberg, Murdock or some other authority ?

Political changes

Political changes, and the changes in the designations of ministries, departments, etc., do not create serious difficulty : merely work. They are numerous and frequent, however, and it is sometimes important for the sake of good public relations, as well as for other reasons, to keep up-to-date. One wonders whether, even in Africa, the following subject headings are in use in all our catalogues :

Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Gabon
Guinea
Kinshasa
Lesotho
Lubumbashi
Malagasy Republic
Malawi
Mali
Niger
Rwanda
Somalia
Tanzania
Togo
Upper Volta
Zambia

Reliability of standard lists of subject headings

Quite apart from being politically out-of-date, the standard lists of subject headings are inadequate and sprinkled with flaws in the field of Africana. E.g., a quick look at the L.C. *List* (1948) provides the following queries :

Ndau language. See Chindau language.

Chindau language.

(In other Bantu languages "Chi" is normally the prefix denoting "language". If L.C. had been consistent, the reference would be to "Ndau language".)

Sena language.
Tete language.

(These are presumably the same.)

Kafir language (Bantu).
Kafirs (African people).

("Kafir" is an offensive word that, to say the least of it, cannot be used in the light of present-day—or even 1948—knowledge.)

It is noticeable that many headings which appear in the L.C. schedules and their indices do not appear in the *List of subject headings*, and that in the schedules, too, the terminology is sometimes unscholarly, e.g. under DT 346 "Tuaregs" instead of "Tuareg". Under GN the terms used are even more excruciating, e.g. Bantus, Kafirs, Ba-ila, Tivi, Fulahs, Shilluks.

Sears's *List of subject headings*, 1959—perhaps wisely—does not try to give the names of African tribes, languages or countries.

Action required

(i) SCAUL may be asked to prepare a list of the names of African writers and public figures, indicating the form of name that should be used in author catalogues. Perhaps M. Fontvielle would provide this list for francophone Africa and SCAUL could do it for the rest ?

(ii) SCAUL and C.A.R.D.A.N. could be asked to publish a list of the names of African tribes and languages, together with variant names, and an indication of the names recommended for use.

(iii) When (ii) has been done, SCAUL could publish a list of subject headings in the various fields of Africana which could be used throughout the world.

(iv) SCAUL could seek funds—and, if necessary, staff—which would enable it to carry out the various activities mentioned in connection with both classification and cataloguing.

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APPENDIX 5

Standing Committee of African University Librarians

SCAUL

Minutes of the Meeting held at the University of Zambia, Lusaka, Sunday, 24th August, 1969.

1. The Convenor/Secretary was elected Chairman of the Meeting.

2. The Committee wished to record the thanks of SCAUL to the Commonwealth Foundation, the University of Zambia and the Convenor of the Conference, Mr. Anthony J. Loveday for inviting the two non-Commonwealth members of SCAUL to the Commonwealth Foundation Conference of Commonwealth Africa University Librarians so that a SCAUL meeting could take place.

3. The Committee made the following recommendations to be submitted to SCAUL members :

(a) **Structure**
SCAUL would become the *Standing Conference of African University Librarians* ; membership being open to heads of university libraries eligible for membership of the Association of African Universities. SCAUL activities would be centred mainly in *regional organizations* of members of SCAUL, each region electing one representative to a SCAUL *Central Committee*. On this Committee there would sit, in addition to regional representatives, the Convenor/Secretary and the Editor of the Newsletter. Regions envisaged would be : Eastern Africa ; North Africa ; West Africa (probably two regions) ; Central Africa. Such regions would be entitled Areas, i.e., SCAUL —Eastern Area, SCAUL—Northern Area, etc.
Members of SCAUL will be free to select the area which they would join and would be allowed to attend as observers in areas to which they do not belong.
Activities of SCAUL Areas will be organized by the Head Librarians but will not be confined to them. It is envisaged that conferences of specialists in the university libraries, e.g. bibliographers, subject specialists, reprographists, etc., will be initiated by SCAUL members.

(b) **Aims**
The aims of SCAUL (1) To keep members informed of each other's activities and, wherever possible, to correlate such activities in the interests of all.
(2) To support and develop University library services in the areas covered by SCAUL.

(c) **Finance**
Each area will determine its own membership subscription, out of which 10/- per member will be paid to the Editor of the Newsletter as a subscription. Members will receive the Newsletter by airmail.

(d) **Newsletter**
The Newsletter will be the organ of SCAUL and will normally be issued once a year. Subscription to non-members will be £1 or U.S. $2.50 per annum to be paid in U.S. dollars or in sterling, postage by surface mail. For subscription to SCAUL members, see *Finance*, above.

Rita Pankhurst, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX 6

WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, PROFESSOR L. K. GOMA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BY HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT KAUNDA, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1969

Your Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Your Honour the Vice-President, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Ministers, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great privilege, on this historic occasion of the official opening of the University of Zambia Library Building, to welcome Your Excellency to the University.

This occasion naturally takes my mind back to the morning of Wednesday, 13th July, 1966, when Your Excellency laid the Foundation Stone of this University only a few yards from where you are seated now. On that occasion, commenting on the design and form of this campus, Your Excellency said, "we are desirous not simply of magnificence or prestige, but to have buildings adequate, efficient (and) aesthetic". You went on to express your confidence that the University authorities with their architects and experts "will in the end succeed in giving the nation a modern, attractive campus, functional in concept and modern in style". Much has been accomplished since then and the building which Your Excellency is about to open is, by any standards, a major contribution towards that goal.

I am aware of the criticisms against some of our buildings. It has been said that the buildings make the campus terribly grim: to which I would reply that after all learning is a grim business! It has even been imputed that our eyes are cast at the interests of future archeologists rather than present-day Zambia. I see nothing wrong in providing concrete for digestion by future scholars!

The August (1969) issue of the magazine "Z" carries an article entitled "The Heart of a University". It is about this Library Building, which is what it is. I would, however, like to assure Your Excellency and the audience that we have not carried out any transplant here! What you see is our creation. The University Librarians from Commonwealth Africa and elsewhere now conferencing at the University will testify to this fact.

I know how busy Your Excellency is. It is a measure of the considerable faith and personal interest you have in this University that you should have put aside the more important and pressing of your duties to the nation, in order to come and officially open our Library Building this afternoon. We are very much honoured by your presence here.

Before concluding, I wish to announce that members of the audience are cordially invited to inspect the Library after His Excellency has performed the opening act.

Your Excellency, I now have much pleasure in inviting you to address us and thereafter to officially open the Library of the University of Zambia.

APPENDIX 7

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA, DR. K. D. KAUNDA, AT THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, LUSAKA, ON AUGUST 27, 1969

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Hon. Minister of Education, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today is an important day in the life history of this young University; it is also an important day in the life of this young nation. The library, the symbol of the nation's pursuit for truth, stands ready to serve man in the task of understanding himself and knowing how to tame his environment.

At this point in time when students and teachers stand poised to rush upon the library a few academic remarks on the use of a library may not, after all, be out of place. I am, after all, always being reminded by my children on how to be a good father. The hallmark of an educated man is not his ability to remember everything but his ability to know what he wants to find and where to find it. The library is the most important institution in the educative process but it can also be the undoing of many minds. The academic gallery is replete with anecdotes of mad professors who are sheer genius itself; but it is also replete with anecdotes of mad professors who were once upon a time geniuses. Students must, therefore, be trained to use the library well if they are to reap maximum benefit from it.

The second point to remember is that a man does not remain educated merely because he was once upon a time educated. Education is a continuous process which, unless maintained, soon lapses into the state of maleducation. There are many people who have had the benefit of university education, who are today living specimens of maleducation because they have ceased to educate themselves. Such men and women truly deserve a place in the museum of the once-upon-a-time educated. But a nation on the march cannot afford this waste of human resources. Hence my adjuration to the nation through you here to keep re-sharpening and priming the instrument of progress—the human mind. It is unfortunate that because of the many calls on our limited means and manpower the world has had to accept a system of full and formal education which operates only up to a certain age. This set-up gives the impression that thereafter education is optional. So long as man continues to influence other people—that is so long as he remains alive—he has a duty to keep educating himself.

In the classic definition of a university it is the library and not the lecture halls which constitutes the focal point of a university. A university is a place where people of all kinds, irrespective of race, colour or creed, come together in the pursuit of knowledge. For every one lecture delivered on any subject, this library will have a thousand other views on that same subject. It would, therefore, be very paradoxical if students and teachers who have gathered here for the purpose of advancing the frontiers of knowledge would ignore the greatest fund of knowledge that exists in this library. It would also be paradoxical if students, in wading through the wealth of information in the library, adopted a less critical approach than that which they apply to the views of their own comrades because a discriminating and critical approach to everything we hear and read is very important.

No nation in this day and age can survive and succeed without learning and thinking; no nation no matter how primitive, can succeed today by the continued substitution of the shiboleths of witchcraft and mysticism for the truth. The paths to economic progress, to

cultural self-realization, to political stability, to scientific progress, to moral fulfilment, all converge on learning. Outside learning the winds of chaos, dissipation of resources, suspicion and superstition, inhumanity and rapacity rage hard. Those of our young men and women who seek self-improvement must learn to seek refuge in this sanctuary of calm so that recollecting on their existence and the world around them, they can return fully invigorated and ready to contribute towards the uplifting of Man.

This library, I understand, has been designated a National Reference Library. It is, therefore, like all the institutions of the nation, a People's Library. The seats and tables and shelves of this library are for the people of Zambia who have made the dream the reality that we see today, the reality of the most beautiful library in the whole of Africa. Let Zambians not be like the foolish man who starved in the midst of plenty, but let them use this library to the full so that we can build a generation of people who are exposed to the thoughts of other people.

The university authorities and their technical planners have given concrete articulation to the centrality of this library by siting the building in the middle of the complex, a fact which symbolizes the central role books must play in university education. Tribute must be paid to the university for having decided to nominate the most important building on the campus as the identifiable monument to the efforts of the people of Zambia in collecting funds for the university. Future generations of Zambians, who will pass through this university, will justly be proud of the spirit which moved the poorest among their ancestors to give, however little, towards this great project. "Let this legend of self-sacrifice on the part of poor people never be forgotten by generations to come. Let it remain as an inspiration to all so that every good that shall come out of this building shall be to the greater glory of the people."

To you the staff and students of this university this library has special significance for you. Approach its portals with the humility of a man seeking the truth ; depart its precincts with the convictions of a man who must spread the good gospel of truth further afield. Remember further that the library is the dictionary of man and that, unless you approach it with the resolve to serve man, you will depart from it empty-handed, empty-minded, but with hearts filled with selfishness and plunder.

To the people of this country I dedicate this library. To the eternal search for truth I re-dedicate it. But, above all, I dedicate it to man's never-ceasing search for himself.

It is now my very great pleasure to declare the library of the University of Zambia, the National Reference Library and the people's Library, open.

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